LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—TOBACCO—Firmer; sales of [illegible] hhds.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; extra family $6.25.

PROVISIONS—In better demand and prices [illegible] new mess pork, $14.00; bulk shoulders, 4¼c [illegible] rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c, packed; ¼c less loose. [illegible] 8½@9½c. Nothing done in green meats.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

HOGS—Lower at $3.85@4.20; most sales of [illegible] heavy at $4.00. Receipts, 6,700 head.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat [illegible] Corn dull at 61c. Barley dull; choice Bay of Quinte $1.07@1.08.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—COTTON—Active and higher; low middling, 17½c; middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal dull and drooping at $2.85. Corn dull and drooping at 58@60c for shelled. Oats dull and drooping [illegible] 37@38c.

HAY—Heavy at $22.00@27.00.

BRAN—Quiet at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders 5½@6c; sides, 8½@9c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat nominal. Corn dull; sales of car lots No. [illegible] Western and Toledo at 42c. Other grains neglected.

FREIGHTS—Corn shipped at 14c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.00; double, [illegible]; treble [illegible]; family, $8.25@10.00. Corn dull; mixed, [illegible] 78@80c. Oats firm, at 45@48.

BRAN—Dull, at $1.05.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $26.00@27.00; choice, [illegible] 30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $19.00. Bacon dull, at 6¼@11½@ 12¼c. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; fair, 8½@[illegible]. Molasses—inferior, 35c; fair, 42@45c; prime, [illegible] 52c. Coffee quiet, at 14½@18½c.

WHISKEY—Louisiana, 75@95c; choice Cincinnati $1.00.

MONETARY—Sterling, 22; sight, ⅜ discount. Gold, 113½.

COTTON—Good demand; sales 5,000 bales, prices stronger; good ordinary at 17¼c; low middling, 18[illegible] middlings, 18⅝c; middling Orleans, 18¾c. Receipts, 3,698 bales. No exports. Stock, 121,090.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring firmer; small lots No. [illegible] $1.08; round lots, $1.03 bid; winter lower; No. 3 red $1.57; No. 2 do, $1.72¼. Corn—Good Eastern order demand; No. 2 mixed, 32½c on east track. Oats good demand and higher; No. 2, 25@25½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 57c. Rye dull; prime, 52c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; small lots sold at $12.[illegible] 16.00. Bulk meats lower; small lots packed [illegible] sides, 7¾c for next week's delivery. Bacon dull; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 11¼@11½c cash. Lard quiet; prime steam, 17½c.

HOGS—Lower at $3.85@4.10. Most sales at $3.[illegible] 4.00. Receipts, 15,000.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Nov. 13.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

CANAL—Passed in, nothing; passed out, Tribune loaded with lumber for LaSalle; Industry, loaded with lumber for Peru and Peoria.

Eight feet and nine inches of water on the miter of lock 15.

MARRIED.

CHASE—SCOTT—At the residence of the bride's parents, Nov. 12, by Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Orrin P. Chase and Ella [illegible] all of Chicago. No cards.

LEFLANG—HAYNES—In Desplaines, Nov. 6, by [illegible] Barrett, at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible] Leflang, of Chicago, and Miss Emma Haynes, of Desplaines.

RENNE—CHAMBERS—In this city on the 10th inst., by Rev. D. J. Burrell, Charles F. Renne and Miss [illegible] Chambers, both of this city.

WILLIAMSON—FAHNESTOCK—At Pittsburgh, [illegible] Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Scarborough, Alex. Williamson, of this city, and Julia Fahnestock, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

GRIEST—TAYLOR—At Lacon, Ill., on the 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Vaill, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Amos Griest and Miss Jennie Taylor.

DIED.

MORE—In St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday night, Nov. [illegible] at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Emma H. More, wife of Wm. S. More, at her residence.

☞ Kenosha, Wis., and Ann Arbor, Mich., papers please copy.

STEWART—Nov. 10, of scarlatina, at 839 Hubbard-st., Charles Trabue Stewart, aged 6 years and 5 months, only son of Mrs. Ambella Stewart, of Russellville, Ky.

☞ Louisville and Kentucky papers please copy.

HAMMON—On Tuesday, 12th, Mrs. Bridget Hammon, nee Melvin, wife of James Hammon, at Forty-seventh and State-sts.

Funeral Thursday, at 10 a. m., to Graceland.

☞ Detroit, Canton, N. Y., and Bytown, C. W., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On Thursday, Nov. 14

At 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Auction, in addition to a line of KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS, the finest stock of

Decorated China Ware and Toys,

FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,

Yet offered this season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
ANOTHER GRAND SALE OF
Household Furniture
CARPETS, PIANOS, ETC.

Several parlor suits, sold for whom it may concern. Also 1 elegant suit, cost $450. Two marble-top chamber sets. Fifteen crates of W. E. Crockery. Ten casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware. 100 dozen new shawls, Brussells and wool carpets, oil cloth, gilt window-shades, office desks, paper hangings, show cases, French and German plate mirrors, a new express wagon.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR THURSDAY SALE
OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C.

this morning at 9½ o'clock. Large assortment of Staple Goods, Silk Velvets, Wool Shawls, Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, etc., making one of the most attractive sales we have yet offered.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF
Condemned Houses

On WEDNESDAY MORN'G, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Valentine-st., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal-st.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

The sale of Condemned Houses advertised for Friday, Nov. 15, is hereby postponed until Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock.

HARRISON & CO., Auctrs.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, with gas, and heated by steam. Also steam elevator. Everything new and neat, with or without board, in the Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle-st., near Madison, South Side. Inquire of B. J. DOWNEY, on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DINING-hall, connected with five [illegible] lodging-houses, with about 200 transient guests. 30 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ON $100 MONTHLY PAYMENTS THE beautiful lot 26x137, first east of 866 Fulton-st.; price, $2,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WORKMEN SECURE THIS SMALL house and fine lot on Hubbard-st., near Wood, $1,200; also, Sholto-st., near Polk, $2,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—323 PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVITT-ST., nice new house, 10 rooms, gas and water; $60. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (MALE) COOK FOR restaurant; white man. Apply at Everett House office.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A SILVER bar or brick, No. 483, belonging to the Swansea Smelting and Refining Company, 55 South Jefferson-st. It was dropped from one of their wagons Saturday, between the tunnel and Michigan-av. on Washington-st.

THE BEST OYSTER AND CONFECTIONERY stand on Madison-st. for sale. Call at 274 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY RESIDENCE 335 West Adams-st. Will be rented furnished, or will sell part or all of the furniture, which is new and in good order. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING COMPANY, State agents for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. Also 15 young men to travel as canvassers. Apply, day or evening, at 169 West Madison-st. JONES & CO.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] N CAPABLE and reliable, as salesman in a grocery. Some experience. Steady employment of more object than wages. Address WOOD, 5 North Peoria-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872. NUMBER 88.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have moved to the new OTIS BUILDING, STATE AND MONROE-STS., opposite PALMER'S GRAND HOTEL; a location equally accessible to our customers residing in the WEST, NORTH and SOUTH DIVISIONS of the city, where we are prepared to exhibit the largest stock of musical instruments and musical merchandise, ever opened under one roof in this city.

Since our establishment in Chicago, we have continued to represent the LEADING INSTRUMENTS and other goods pertaining to our line of business; controlling in the Northwest the leading Piano of the age, the best low and medium-priced Piano, the best Reed Organ, the largest and best Catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books, and the best brands of small instruments; hence, unlike many other dealers, we are not obliged to CONSTANTLY CHANGE FROM THE GOODS OF ONE MAKER TO THOSE OF ANOTHER. We are the general Northwestern Agents for the

STEINWAY

Piano, an instrument that has received the stamp of universal approval, throughout Europe as well as America, the merits of which are so unanimously conceded, as to require no allusion to them here. We are the general Northwestern Agents for the

BURDETT

Organ, the representative Reed Organ of America, unqualifiedly acknowledged by the musical profession and the trade generally to have no equal; its factory was destroyed by the great conflagration but has been rebuilt with treble its former manufacturing capacity. We represent, in the Northwest, the largest and best catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books extant, that of

DITSON & CO.,

Comprising the various grades of standard, classical and popular musical works, BESIDES WHICH WE KEEP A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL OTHER AMERICAN MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS. Our European connections, being as old as our business existence, we command advantages upon

IMPORTED GOODS

Of all kinds unequalled by any other house in the West. We respectfully invite dealers who are not at present in correspondence with us, to send for our descriptive catalogues and obtain our quotations and terms.

LYON & HEALY,
SMITH & NIXON,
State & Monroe-sts., CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.

SHERMAN HALL & COOK

To Their New Store,

29 and 31 South Water-st.,

Corner [illegible].

FOR SALE.

California Grapes.

One car-load Tokay and Muscat Grapes, choice quality, prime order.

FRANCIS & WEBBER,
51 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] on North Clark-st., near Oak, east front, at a [illegible] bargain, if sold this week. Call and see us.

MEAD & COE, 79 WEST MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

[illegible] estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
[illegible] East Washington-st.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING.

MEN. YOUTHS. CHILDREN. BOYS.

CHICAGO.
NEW YORK.
PITTSBURGH.
ROCHESTER.

A. J. NUTTING. FINE CLOTHIER.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.
ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.
BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

TAGS
AND
JEWELLERS' FINDINGS.

Our HEADQUARTERS, No. 71 Milk-st., Boston, was burned out in the recent fire.

Our FACTORIES being out of town, we shall be able to fill all orders with little delay.

We have a good stock of goods in hand at our several stores.

DENNISON & CO.,
34 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

202 BROADWAY, - - -	New York.
51 WEST FOURTH-ST., -	Cincinnati.
632 CHESTNUT-ST., - -	Philadelphia.

Schweitzer & Beer,

IMPORTERS OF

Toys and Fancy Goods, Bohemian Glassware, China and Lava Goods, Baskets, Accordions, &c., &c.

154 STATE-ST.
Near Monroe.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GET THE LOW PRICES AT

FREEMAN'S
ONE-PRICE HOUSE
211 WEST MADISON-ST.

A full line of E. C. BURTS' Fine Shoes for Ladies.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,
Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN.
CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 37.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN
153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOLTS.

CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS,
CREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,

Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, BRIDGE, ROOF AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolt work to order on short notice. Works corner Market and Huron-sts.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
59 and 30 East Madison-st., sole agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Bookstore Will Open Saturday, Nov. 16.

R. D. RUSSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer, No. 148 State-st., near Madison. Subscriptions received for all the leading periodicals.

Keep Out the Cold!

By using the best WEATHER STRIPS in the world. J. D. KELLEY & BRO., exclusive Agents, 89 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., Hall, Halsted, corner Randolph-st. Regular Communication this, Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE
INSURANCE.

UNDERWRITERS'
AGENCY,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, - $4,000,000.

The following telegram was received Monday morning:

New York, Nov. 11, 9:50 a.m.
David Beveridge, Adj't'r, care Jas. B. Floyd, Agent, Chicago, Ill.:

"Our Boston losses will not exceed One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), and will be paid as promptly as were our Chicago losses.

(Signed) A. STODDART,
Gen'l Agent.

Reliable Insurance

Will continue to be furnished by

JAMES B. FLOYD,
168 LaSalle-st.,
Bryan Block.

ESTABLISHED BY
ROYAL CHARTER,
A. D. 1720.

London Assurance Corporation,
LONDON,

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - - 5,064,000

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to those desiring the protection of the best insurance.

Its age of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO years, and its immense accumulation of assets, are sufficient guaranty of the security offered by its policies.

The Corporation commenced doing business in this country in the summer of the present year, and has appointed the undersigned its attorney and agent for the State of Illinois.

Policies issued at the Chicago office,

3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, Agent.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INS. CO.
OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
(A Reliable Western Company).
Capital, $500,000

Having established an Agency in Chicago, is now ready to take all first-class risks at as low rates as any other first-class Company.

No losses by Chicago or Boston fires.

A. C. Greenebaum,
AGENT,
46 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., up stairs.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. W. C. HUNT

Has removed to the CLARENDON HOUSE. Telegraph office in the Hotel, where messages can be received from all stations of the W. U. Telegraph Co.

West Side Office: 318 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Bankers' Stationery,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st. Chicago.

INSURANCE.

AMONG
TheStrongest
INSURANCE COMPANIES

Represented in Chicago are the Old, Conservative Philadelphia Companies:

PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE INS. CO.
CHARTERED 1825.
Assets, $1,250,000.

AMERICAN
FIRE INS. CO.
CHARTERED 1810.
Assets, $1,250,000.

THE
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
CHARTERED 1820.
Assets, $2,025,000.

Apply for Policies to
W. H. Cunningham,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

HAMBURG-BREMEN
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

[Despatch from Company, per Cable.]

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.:
For Boston losses draw on Schroeder, of London.
[Signed] KLANHOLD, Managing Director.

[Despatch from Company's Agents in Boston.]

H. GREENEBAUM & CO.:
Hamburg-Bremen losses less than Forty Thousand Dollars.
[Signed] STEARNS BROS., Agents.

We continue to write, as heretofore, on Mercantile Risks, Dwellings, Elevators, and Warehouses.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.

HENRY GREENEBAUM. CONRAD WITKOWSKY.

HATS AND FURS.

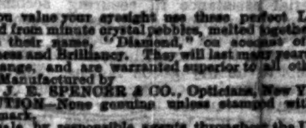
FURS!
HATS!
CAPS!

The Largest Stock
In the West, at the
Hat & Fur Manufactory
OF
BISHOP & BARNES,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

Ladies should give us a look before purchasing.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 488 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 462 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Oct. 30	Algeria	Nov. 2
Java	Nov. 6	Parthia	Nov. 9
Calabria	Nov. 13	Olympus	Nov. 16

And from Boston every Tuesday.

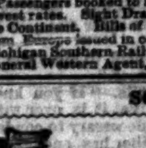
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FLOUR.

Zootic Baffled!

And we are again able to make regular deliveries of goods to our city customers.

ORIENTAL MILLS.
NORTON, COLE & CO.

FOREIGN.

Terrific Storms on the Coasts of England and Germany.

Numerous Vessels Wrecked, with Great Loss of Life.

Serious Floods in Germany—The Town of Lubec Under Water.

Another Coal Mine Horror in England—Twenty-two Lives Lost.

A Horrible Story from the South Sea Islands.

TERRIFIC STORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Heavy gales on the British coast yesterday caused the wreck of many vessels, including the barks George and Hiawatha. Fifty lives are known to be lost, and this number will be increased by reports of additional disasters.

The gale last night was exceedingly severe on the Prussian coast. At Stralsund twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor. The town was inundated, and at the height of the storm a fire broke out among the warehouses, which spread rapidly, and is still burning. Several lives are reported lost, and many persons were injured.

HAMBURG, Nov. 14.—A severe rain and snow storm, accompanied by a heavy gale has prevailed in this section of Germany for several days. The telegraph wires have been prostrated in all directions. The country is flooded, and at Lubec the Custom House and many warehouses are submerged.

STRALSUND, Nov. 14—Evening.—The storm has abated and the water is subsiding. The fire, after destroying several large buildings, has been extinguished. The inundation extended along the entire coast.

Details of the storm and the disasters have not yet come to hand, but the damage done on sea and shore must be immense.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Pelsall coal mine in Staffordshire was suddenly inundated to-day, while the men were at work. Eleven miners were rescued, but twenty-two remain in the mine, and there is little hope that they will be saved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Irish leader, the Hon. Isaac Butt, Member of Parliament for Limerick, has written a letter to the London correspondent of the *World*, in which he says: "I am sure that no proposal will satisfy, or ought to satisfy, the Irish people except one that will give to an Irish Parliament the control over the administration of Irish affairs, and I have no doubt that after one or two, it may be an awkward attempt to solve the Irish difficulty by proposing a concession of right to regulate non-political affairs. English statesmen must come to the only possible solution, that of a federal arrangement, under which a separate Irish administration shall be responsible to an Irish Parliament, and Ireland, while united with England and Scotland as to all external and Imperial matters, shall, in the management of her internal concerns, be independent and free."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A meeting of the Deputies of the Assembly belonging to Right Wing and Right Centre was held to-night. A coalition of the Conservative factions in the Assembly was agreed to, and resolution adopted declaring that while they recognize the impossibility of the restoration of the Monarchy, they hold that the issue lies between the Conservatives and the Radicals; demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly Conservative line of policy, and warning him he can no longer have their support should he refuse to give the assurances required.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—In the Assembly to-day, the bill for the reform of the jury system was debated. A Deputy took occasion to remark, in the course of his speech, that the Republic was definitely established. He was instantly interrupted by exclamations from all sides, and it was some time before the agitation of the Chamber subsided.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—King Amadeus is confined to his palace by illness.

The *Epoca*, in its issue of to-day, calls the attention of the Government to what it terms "the gravity of the situation," at the Government arsenal at Cadiz, where a recent letter in its columns stated that a conspiracy had been discovered. The *Epoca* yet fears serious trouble among the men engaged there, and urges the Government to take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloyal sentiment. It is feared that there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and disaffected parties in Cadiz.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The insurgents attacked San Ramon plantation, near Manzillo, burning the place and carrying off about forty-two persons employed there. Troops are in pursuit. The insurgents attacked LaCasimba, near Quantanamo, sacked three stores, and made off with the booty. The troops attacked and defeated the insurgents on the following day.

Governor Obregon says the insurgents intended a raid on the plains of Quantanamo, but, owing to their defeat, it is now impossible.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Bismarck is ill, and one of his physicians in this city has gone to Varzin to attend him.

The official journals continue to intimate that the Emperor will secure a majority in the Upper House of the Diet by appointing a sufficient number of life peers, if necessary, to carry the Country Reform Bill.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Rome journals of Oct. 26 announce the arrest of M. F. Brewster, an American who recently killed Count Di Parma in a duel near Leghorn, Italy, for making insulting allusions to the United States. Count Di Parma was a Lieutenant of the National Guard, and a member of the most distinguished family of Sardinia. Brewster was secluded until recently, when he appeared in public, having been assured by friends, it is said, that no jury in Italy will find him guilty.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.—Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, is now visiting Bombay for the first time. On his arrival in the city he had a most brilliant reception. His Lordship will hold a public audience on Saturday, when many of the Indian sovereigns and princes will be received. Great preparations are making for the ceremony, which will be accompanied by all the gorgeous display usual on such occasions in India.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Melbourne *Argus*, Sept. 20, says the English vessel Carl has been on a kidnapping expedition among the South Sea Islands. The unsuspicious natives were decoyed in their canoes alongside the vessel, and the canoes were suddenly smashed by heavy pieces of iron thrown into them. Struggling in the water, the unhappy wretches were caught, hauled on board the brig, and thrust into the hold until the slaver had nearly completed her cargo. The natives began to fight and set fire to the ship. To check this, the Captain, Dr. Murray and his myrmidons commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the captives, firing promiscuously into the crowd. The morning after, on the hatches being taken off, it was found that seventy were either dead or wounded, and both the dead and wounded were at once thrown overboard. Some time after a few particulars of these atrocities leaked out, and at Sydney the Captain and some of the crew have been committed for trial for their share in them. Dr. Murray is the principal witness, having turned Queen's evidence.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Financial affairs were depressed to-day and business dull, partly on account of the steady rain. Money is close, and dear to borrowers on call. Exchange was dull and heavy. Gold was alternately weak and firm, and stocks heavy at a decline.

There is a feeling of uncertainty in regard to the future, especially as to the course of money, and operators enter upon new engagements with great caution. The outflow of money from this point continues, and the banks are still shipping legal tenders and National Bank notes to the South and West. In addition to this drain of currency, there was a further outflow of gold to Europe. The shipments of gold to-day were $1,300,000, making a total thus far for the week of $3,250,000. There is some talk of further shipments on Saturday. This outflow of both gold and currency is steadily reducing the bank reserves, and contracting the power of the banks to assist the money market. The Treasury to-day adhered to its published policy and sold only $1,000,000 of gold.

The Bank of England Directors, at their meeting to-day, did not change the rate of discount, which remains at 7 per cent. The recent advance in the bank rate to 7 per cent has so affected the exchange at some of the Continental cities that the drain upon London for bullion has decreased. The latest cable advices from London this afternoon were less favorable for securities.

The merchandise markets to-day lost some of their previous buoyancy. The grocers' trade were shocked in reading the failure of Charles Hill & Co., who are understood to be heavy holders of teas.

MONEY.

The money market worked close throughout the day, and the bulk of the business on call was 1-32 to 1-16 on stock collaterals, with exceptions at 7 per cent gold, both at the opening and the close. Prime business notes are quoted nominally at 9 to 12 per cent, but transactions in this kind of paper are very moderate in extent. The demand for money from merchants, and also on account of new railway undertakings, is active, and, to some extent, urgent.

The demand to meet losses in Boston and to provide means for rebuilding the burnt district, has not yet been felt in the New York market.

GOLD

was heavy and lower, with frequent fluctuations between 113¼ and 113. The price was influenced to some extent by London advices; by the specie shipments, and the sale of only $1,000,000 by the Treasury.

STOCKS.

The stock market late in the day was heavy. Among the reports current was one that the Western Union Telegraph Company are selling a part of the 110,000 shares of the stock, which the company held two months ago. It was also given out that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company propose to issue $6,000,000 bonds to complete its equipment and double tracking.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very dull and most grades under $9.00 were heavy; family grades steady, but very dull; No. 2 and superfine fairly active and more plenty. At the close the market was dull for low and medium grades, especially for lots in dock. These are pressingly offered. Wheat was very dull: the inclement weather checks business; prices without much change. Shippers seem indifferent about buying, and millers hold off. The market closes fairly active and easier for spring; winter steady. The demand is chiefly for export. Pork was quiet on the spot, and rather easier, with some activity for future; 500 brls for January sold at $14, and 250 brls for December, at $14.50. Cut meats dull and weak. Bacon very quiet, at 8¼@8⅝c for long clear for November and on spot; 25 boxes short-rib sold at 7½c. Lard moderately active and easier.

THE WOOL MARKET

is excited under the many contradictory stories of the amount destroyed in Boston, and reports of an immense corner in preparation. The best estimates of wool destroyed is from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. The market here is higher and firmer, and holders are not anxious to sell, while manufacturers are eager to supply themselves. California is quoted here at 33c; Texas, 34c; lamb's, pulled, 50c. From one-third to one-half the wool crop is still held by the farmers.

Flannel has advanced 2c, but the retail clothing trade remains unchanged.

HARDWARE.

The effect of the Boston fire on hardware has not caused an advance, but has stiffened prices.

NEW YORK.

The War Against the "Mansards"—Sons of Temperance—Resumed Business—The Quick Transit Road—Public Charities—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Although the Board of Aldermen to-day refused, by a vote of 9 to 7, to order that no more Mansard roofs except those that are fire-proof shall be erected in this city, it is certain that the insurance men have determined to class them as extra hazardous, and some companies have fixed the rate for such structures at fifty per cent. Among the buildings in this city with immense wooden Mansard roofs are the Grand Central Hotel, the Gilsey House, and the long row of stores on White street. The Grand Central Hotel is the loftiest building in the city, and has an enormous amount of pine lumber in its upper stories. No engine in the city can force water as high as its cornice, and a small panic prevails just now among its neighbors on Broadway and adjacent streets.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Four hundred Brooklyn teachers, women, have petitioned for an increase of salaries.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New York, in session in this city, reports 436 divisions in its jurisdiction, with a total membership of 17,798. Eleven colored divisions show a membership of 300.

Three of the brokers' firms that suspended on Monday have resumed business, having met all their engagements.

Commodore Vanderbilt says that his quick transit road in this city will be largely open to the sunlight, and where wholly underground will have communication with the upper light and air every twenty feet. The tunnel will be finished in May, 1874. The depots will be six in number.

Twenty thousand five hundred dollars additional were voted yesterday to the city charitable institutions by the Board of Apportionment.

The General Term to-day rendered a decision in the Tweed suits, dissenting from the opinion of the General Term at Albany, and sustaining the decision of Judge Barrett, that the county has a right to sue for money supplied from the county treasury.

It is stated a *nolle prosequi* will be taken on Monday in Mayor Hall's case.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen to-day tabled the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, forbidding the erection of Mansard roofs unless of fire-proof material.

Alfred Eugene Lagrave, the princely swindler, who is now awaiting trial on a charge of burglary, has about twenty suits, civil and criminal, to defend, but there are serious doubts of his conviction, grounded on belief that he cannot be detained in [illegible]. Lagrave's liabilities are estimated at $400,000, and his [illegible] $15,000 worth of goods which were recovered by the Marshals. The goods were found in various places, where they had been sent for concealment and sale. A large number of persons, it is said, have been victimized, who are ashamed to acknowledge it, and therefore do not appear to prosecute.

Railroad Aid.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Kaw Township, of this county, voted a subscription of $100,000 yesterday to a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad from this city to Lawrence. The road is to be built on the south side of the Kaw River to Lawrence, where it will unite with the road now being built from Topeka to that city. It is expected, when completed, to become the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, making this city its eastern terminus.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations on the Vacant Major Generalship.

Pennsylvania Office-Seekers Raiding the White House.

What Montgomery Blair Knows About Greeley's Defeat.

Who Will Succeed Justice Nelson?

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE VACANT MAJOR GENERALSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—The interest manifested over the question of a successor to the vacant Major Generalship has become very great here, and there are divisions in public officers already as to who shall be appointed. These several divisions favor Howard, Meigs, Canby, and Terry, and all the influence that can be brought to bear on the subject is being utilized. It is pretty certain that Quartermaster General Meigs will not be appointed, for he has some powerful opponents in high places. If General Howard receives the appointment, it will only be to enable him to retire on the handsome salary of a Major General, and still leave a vacancy to be filled by another. It was reported to-day that the Secretary of War, General Belknap, was a candidate for the place, but General Sherman said if this was true he had not heard of it yet. He also said he believed the President would select one of the Brigadier Generals of the line to fill the vacancy, which would exclude General Meigs. It is believed here that when the President, General Sherman, and General Sheridan were together in this city a day or two ago the name of the officer was decided on, but that it will not be made public till it is sent to the Senate in December for confirmation, or at least till the return of the Secretary of War, ten days hence.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Hartranft clan have made a descent on the President in their most imposing numbers to secure the appointment of a Postmaster at Philadelphia, in the place of the present incumbent, who was elected to a municipal office in October last. This clan consists of thirty persons, with Governor-elect Hartranft at their head, the rank and file consisting of Federal office-holders. With his usual simplicity, Cameron came here two days ago, to lead off the delegation, and to get a Presidential promise for his own favorite to the office, in advance. This secured, he will to-morrow introduce this delegation at the White House, and ask that its request for an appointment be granted. The Cameron intrigue has interposed the Civil Service as a bar to complying with the wish of the delegation, and the President will state that under these rules the Deputy Postmaster alone stands in the order of promotion.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The mention of Judge Settle's name in connection with the vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Judge Nelson from the Supreme Bench, caused the greatest ridicule in legal circles in this city. Whatever may be the President's political preferences, it is not believed that he will fill the New York Judicial Circuit, the first in the schedule in point of importance, with a mere politician from the backwoods of North Carolina.

WHY IT HAPPENED.

Montgomery Blair is out in a letter, to-day, showing the why and wherefore of Greeley's defeat. He says:

Among other things, at the outset, I learned, from an authentic source, that the money organization of the country had concerted to make a vigorous war on Greeley. This fact I communicated immediately to the editor of the New York *Tribune*, giving him the source of my information, which was of a character to prove the conspiracy beyond all controversy. But, if the correctness of my information could have been doubted, it was not long before it was verified by the enormous sums of money lavished at the preliminary elections in North Carolina, Maine, Pennsylvania, etc. There could not be more conclusive evidence of the aggressive policy of the money power than this money war. Mr. Greeley affirms he was a protective tariff man, and had been the champion of the bondholders, of the National Bank system, of the National railroads, etc. His nomination was a perfect guarantee for all their rights, and if nothing more was required than security to existing rights, there was no reason for their onslaught on Mr. Greeley. But it is not in the nature of such an organization to be content with tolerance by the political power. Nothing short of control will satisfy it. Hence, when Mr. Greeley pronounced for an early resumption of specie payments, a measure highly distasteful to the money organization, he was denounced on 'Change as an unsafe man, and war against him was resolved on, and it was carried on with such unscrupulous rigor that the Liberal movement, which in July was an acknowledged success, was soon thereafter checked and finally crushed.

The letter concludes as follows:

The instinct of self-government is inextinguishable in our race. It has hitherto put down all attempts to erect Irresponsible Government here, however cunningly contrived, and that, too, when our people were less intelligent and the press less independent. We have the numbers already. Notwithstanding its vast majority in the Electoral College, the Administration is sustained only by a minority of the voters. It holds power only through the division of its opponents, comprising [illegible] of the white race. Time will develope the true nature of the contest, and compact the opposition, and so restore popular government.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Post* thinks it perceives a dawn of real Civil Service reform at Washington. It says:

The Postmastership at Philadelphia is vacant, and the politicians, with their usual insolence, have assumed that the appointment of a successor belongs to them, and not to the President. Instantly a dozen of them, with that arch rogue Cameron at their head, and Mayor Stokely, Governor Hartranft and District Attorney Mann, at the tail, rush to Washington to exercise the privilege of President, or, what is the same thing, to dictate to him how he should perform the duty. That the President should consent to see them at all under the circumstances is another proof of his wonderful forbearance and courtesy. The time has come when the President and every other high officer should cast off these pestiferous barnacles that cling to every successful party.

To the Associated Press.

THE SECOND INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Young Men's Republican Club here is co-operating with the Congressional Executive Committee and others in making arrangements for the second inauguration of President Grant.

ACQUITTED.

The trial of young Fewall, at Bentsville, Va., for the murder of James T. Clark, charged with abducting the former's sister, resulted in a verdict of "not guilty."

TO BE EXAMINED.

Applicants for appointments in the coast service are ordered to pass examination before the Lighthouse Board, which will convene on Monday, the 18th inst.

PROBABLE CHANGES.

William M. Evarts is now mentioned as the successor of Secretary Fish, and General Meigs as the successor of General Meade, and Judge Settle, of North Carolina, as the successor of Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, the latter being about to retire on account of old age. It is probable that Brigadier General Cooke, now commanding the Department of the Lakes, will soon be retired, he being over 62 years of age, and having been in the service 45 years.

THE MIXED CLAIMS.

The Mixed Commission on American and British Claims, to-day, awarded claims amounting to $39,000, to be paid by the United States to Great Britain, principally for the property of British subjects destroyed or seized by the Union forces during the war.

PARDONED.

Percival B. Speer, convicted of forgery in Philadelphia and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, in March, 1871, has been pardoned by the President.

ARRIVAL OF THE VERDICT.

The Department of State received, to-day, an official copy of the award made by the Emperor of Germany in the San Juan Arbitration.

Ocean Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Steamships Hermann, from New York, and Hibernia, from Quebec, arrived.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The Great Pumping Engine at the Water Works a Success.

Steam Admitted to the Cylinders Yesterday Morning for the First Time.

The Massive Walking-Beam and Fly-Wheel in Motion.

Twenty Miles of Water Pipe Laid During the Year.

Through the nipping and eager air of yesterday forenoon, a large and distinguished crowd of Chicago notables assembled at the Water Works, like the Athenians of old, to see and to hear some new thing. Mr. Cregier's new $190,000 toy was to be shown off, and a great many gentlemen wished to witness the event. Among those present were the Board of Public Works and their employes, prominent members of the Common Council, Engineers and Commissioners from the St. Louis Water Board. The gathering was one which could keenly appreciate the starting of an engine which could supply a practically limitless supply of water—at any rate for one man. It possessed an interest for them which the Sunday ordinance greatly intensified.

A history of the engines at the Water Works, with a description of this particular machine, was published at length in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, and a repetition of it would not be interesting. The first movements on the part of the mammoth were to be closely scrutinized, and were a source of considerable anxiety to Mr. Cregier. Shortly after 10 o'clock the two levers which set the engine in motion were raised by Mr. Cregier and an assistant. Slowly, under a pressure of a few pounds of steam, the enormous beam on one side rose to the roof of the building, and the giant fly-wheel began to revolve with a ponderous but noiseless motion; then the other beam rose as the former subsided, and the dial which registered the revolutions of the wheel marked one. The levers were raised again, and the wheel kept in motion for a few minutes in this way. Meanwhile the water raised by the few revolutions of the wheel and action of the pumps was allowed to flow around the mouth of the well, below the engine. Temporary arrangements had been made for the water which ran away as fast as pumped up, in order to give a general idea of the amount raised by the suction of the colossal pumps. In a minute or two the levers were withdrawn, and, under a head of fifteen pounds of steam, the mighty engine worked on its own great responsibility. Now the water came on in a deluge, gurgling, rushing, roaring like a cataract, foaming white, and dashing over the machinery in the maddest manner, and soaking the lake from which it has been torn, with a ceaseless roar, through the immense ducts provided for it. All who witnessed the operation of the engines were impressed with the enormous volume of water raised at each stroke of the pumps, and at the power of the engine. The latter moved as easily, quietly, noiselessly, as a well-conducted watch, the regular breathing of the steam in the cylinders like an overgrown loper sleeping out his last drunk. There was no vibration, and even with the three large engines going at once it is confidently asserted that a man would need to raise the voice to make himself heard. The engine was a triumphant success, and DeWitt C. Cregier was the happiest man in this city yesterday morning. Chicago has reason to be proud of him and of his engine. The latter is said to be the largest pumping engine in the world.

None of the papers have been describing the engine as of 2,400 horse-power, which, as Mr. Chesebrough states, is all moonshine. There are so many different methods of estimating horse-power that the capacity of an engine is not safely estimated in that way. The marine engines of the British Navy, for instance, are spoken of as, say, 500 horse-power, when they may be in reality four times that power. The most approved method given by Mr. Chesebrough in estimating this engine is as follows: It is capable of raising 30,000,000 gallons of water, or 288,000,000 pounds, 150 feet in 24 hours, or 43,200,000,000 pounds 1 foot in 24 hours, or 250,000,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute. Horse-power is estimated at a capacity to raise 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute; the horse-power thus stated to be 30. To this must be added from 25 per cent for power lost in friction of machinery, and the horse power of the engine may thus be called 1,200. At the same time, if circumstances required, the cylinders of the engine, under high pressure, could accomplish double the amount of power, but the pumps will not allow such a doubling. The next engine in size can pump 18,000,000 gallons; the next 12,000,000, and the smallest but 8,000,000 gallons.

During the past fortnight the new 36-inch main through the LaSalle street tunnel, from the Water Works to LaSalle street, has been put into use, and the effect upon the supply in distant parts of the city has been little short of marvellous. As far South as South Park avenue, an additional head of twenty feet of water is immediately visible. The extent to which this main was further exemplified by an accident to the Rush street main a fortnight ago, which would have been a terrible disaster but for the new 36-inch pipes. With the new engine, which will get completed in a few days, as soon as the boilers are worn off, the city will be better supplied with water than it has been in a number of years. But what is enough today will doubtless be far too little a year hence.

Up to April 1, 1872, the city had laid 287½ miles of water-pipe throughout the city. During the past year the city has laid nearly 20 miles of water-pipe, more than was ever laid in the city before in the same time. There are seven sizes which have been laid, as follows: 4-inch, 39,466 feet; 6-inch, 27,721 feet; 8-inch, 27,721 feet; 12-inch, 4,585 feet; 16-inch, 16 feet; 24-inch, 98 feet; 36-inch, 10,601 feet; total, 109,932 feet.

At the same time, 54,659 feet, or 10⅓ miles of sewerage, have been laid since April, of the following sizes: 1 foot, 2½ feet, 3 feet, 4 feet, and 4½ feet. The exhibit, for a burnt-out city, become especially gratifying. We may show Boston that she has nothing to fear in her calamity, when after our much greater disaster we can build up a city and lay more water and sewerage pipes than were ever laid before in the same time.

An Australian Romance.

From the Melbourne Argus.

A suit has lately been decided in our Supreme Court, the details of which are more romantic than any novelist even of the sensational school of the present day could dream of. In Beverly, Yorkshire, England, lived in the first quarter of the century a man named Thomas Graham, a cabinet-maker by trade. In 1821, being then 19 years of age, he married one Jane Lancaster, by whom he had two sons, William Graham and John Lancaster Graham. Owing to a quarrel he had with his wife about a legacy of £100, he left her about 1826, and nothing further of him was heard at Beverly, but there were rumors that he had married another woman. In the year 1839 a man named Thomas Graham sailed from Liverpool to Hobart Town in the ship Hibernia. He was accompanied by a woman whom he had married, and by whom he had three children. At the time of her marriage she was a widow, and had children by her first husband, a Mr. Hudson, a lawyer. The Hibernia was burned at sea, and of Graham's family only himself and his step-son (one of the Hudsons) were save. They were taken to Rio, where Graham worked as a cabinet-maker, and thence he came to Hobart Town, where he remained for five or six years. At Hobart Town he became associated with the wife of a person named Daniel Crook, employed in the Ordnance Department, lived with her as his wife, and in 1841 married her in Melbourne. Crook did not die until 1846. Graham amassed money, became the owner of lands and houses, and established a brewery in East Collingwood, which gave him good profits. On the 31st of January, 1871, this Graham died suddenly, intestate, and Mrs. Graham, his supposed wife, applied for administration. Her right was immediately opposed by a number of persons, including her own daughter, on the ground that she was not Graham's lawful widow, her first husband (Crook) having been alive at the time of her marriage. Whilst they were squabbling in this way, startling news came from England. On the 1st of January, 1871, a month before his death, Graham wrote a letter, addressed on the envelope to John Lancaster Graham, or his brother William Graham, Beverly, Yorkshire, England. This letter stated that the persons to whom the letter was addressed were the sons of Thomas and Jane Graham, that Thomas had been a cabinet-maker, that he was now getting old, and had considerable property to bequeath, and asking his sons to apply to him at once. Strange to say, this letter, so curiously addressed, fell into the hands of the parties for whom it was intended, who immediately communicated with a firm of solicitors in Melbourne, the letter reaching this country as Mrs. Graham, who had compromised with the parties who had been hitherto her foe, was about to obtain administration. There being no evidence in support of the genuineness of the letter, the Court recognized Mrs. Graham's right to be appointed administratrix. A suit in equity was then instituted, the question for decision being whether the Thomas Graham who died in Melbourne in 1871 was the Thomas Graham of Beverley, father of the plaintiffs. Evidence was taken by a Commission, the case was argued a short time since, and judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Molesworth in favor of the plaintiff's claim to be the sons of Graham, the brewer. As their mother did not die till 1880, in the aspect of the case could Mrs. Crook be considered the widow of the deceased, and therefore have no title to any part of the property. The estate is supposed to be worth from £50,000 to £60,000.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876—Meeting of the Centennial Board of Trustees for the State of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11, 1872.

The Board of Corporators for the State of Illinois of the Centennial Exhibition convened at 2 p. m., Commissioner P. L. Matthews presiding.

On motion, E. D. Sweeney, of Rock Island, was chosen Secretary.

The Commissioner then delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: Before proceeding to the business for which we are called together, I do not deem it altogether out of place to lay before you some of the general features of this proposed great enterprise in which we, as the fourth State in the Union, are so largely interested.

The American people, through their Representatives in Congress, have decided to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of their Independence by holding a grand International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of soil and mine, and have appropriately located it at the City of Philadelphia, that our birthplace as a nation may behold us in our prime.

The act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1871, which thus provides time and place of meeting, also creates the United States Centennial Commission, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories, whose duty it is to prepare and superintend the Exhibition. These Commissioners have twice met in general session, have effected permanent organization, and agreed upon the outlines of a plan of exhibition which, we feel assured, will meet the Approval of all.

This Exhibition will be international and universal, comprising a representation of all arts, industries, and manufactures, all natural and artificial products, and all the varied results of human skill, thought, and imagination.

Not only do we urge and expect our own State to come forward and contribute to the display, but, in the eloquent language of General Hawley, President of our Commission, "We invite the entire world to come and lay her richest and choicest treasures at the feet of the young giant of the West, and to behold what it will rival in splendor the palaces of the fairy of Aladdin." The benefits of such a comparison of the products of different countries is evident to all; and it is believed that sixty-six acres of floor-space under roof will be required for this purpose, in order that ample space may be given to each State, Territory, and foreign land. The site for the buildings and grounds has been located at Fairmount Park. The Exposition will open on April 19, and close Oct. 19, 1876,—these being, as you will remember, the anniversaries of the *first* and *last* battles of the Revolution. This undertaking, so patriotic in conception, so vast in proportion, and so useful in results, commends itself to the heart of every American, and to all who have enjoyed the blessings of American institutions.

The fire of 1871 was not quenched by the lapse of a century, but brightens as time rolls on, and shines with as clear beams to-day as those radiating from the spirit of "76." I do not hesitate to promise that Illinois, though the fourth State in the Union, will be second to none, and will lead the van in preparing for this event. Every one in a business will such a demand for audits, of such an opportunity to combine to display our national pride; and we must not allow other States to surpass us, either in display of products, or the patriotism which will lead us to help in any way deemed necessary for the success of the enterprise.

To erect the immense buildings required, and to remunerate architects and others who must give their whole time to the business,—in short, to make the thing a success, will, of course, require a large amount of money, and the people must be made to understand the financial character of the Exposition, and that, as stockholders, they will not lose the money which they invest, nor will the control of it pass entirely out of their hands, though the true National character of the scheme demands that the Commissioners retain proper power and control. These difficult points were made the subject of mature deliberation by our Commission, and the result embodied in an act of Congress, which seems to cover the whole ground.

It would be well to remember, and keep before the people, the fact such exhibitions have heretofore proved very good investments, and stockholders are not wanting to prove that stockholders can be realized from which to return on their original investment, so that many who cannot be induced to subscribe through patriotic motives will readily do so when they perceive its pecuniary advantages; and also that any State which does not avail itself of taking its full quota during the hundred days, will have no right to complain if, afterwards, other States take up all that is left, which, under the act, can be done, without regard to quota or locality.

It is for the purpose of designating proper places at which subscriptions shall be received, and the consideration of kindred topics relating to the Exhibition, that we are assembled, and in making this glorious idea a still more glorious reality, and to ask your hearty co-operation and that of the people of this State through you, that I have called you together at this time.

Our quota of the capital stock of the Exhibition is $638,710.

Jas. H. Reid, of Warren County, offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The time of the hundred days fixed by the act of Congress passed June 1, 1872, for making subscriptions to the stock of the National Exhibition, to be holden in Philadelphia in 1876, is, in our judgment, too short for the dissemination of information in relation thereto among the people, and the proper consummation of said subscription; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby respectfully requested, upon their meeting in December next, to so amend said act that the time for receiving subscriptions shall be extended to at least six months from the time of opening the book therefor.

On motion, the Board proceeded to name banks and bankers to receive the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Centennial Board of Finance;

Franklin Bivings Bank, Chicago; H. Greenebaum & Co., Chicago; Tatnall, Preston & Reed, Chicago; Union National Bank, Chicago; Third National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Aurora; Third National Bank, Rockford; First National Bank, Marengo; Northern Ill. Bank, Galena; Second National Bank, Peoria; First National Bank, Sterling; Lee County National Bank, Dixon; First National Bank, Princeton; First National Bank, Geneseo; Rock Island National Bank, Rock Island; First National Bank, Ottawa; First National Bank, Joliet; Grundy County National Bank, Morris; First National Bank, Lacon; Livingston County National Bank, Pontiac; First National Bank, Kankakee; First National Bank, Peotia; Second National Bank, Galesburg; First National Bank, Canton; Farmers' National Bank, Kewanqua; Monmouth National Bank, Monmouth; Hancock National Bank, Carthage; First National Bank, Macomb; First National Bank, Quincy; Dodd, Mantonya & Carrollton; First National Bank, Pittsfield; First National Bank, Jacksonville; Ridgely National Bank, Springfield; Bivings Bank, Springfield; H. M. Vanleer, Taylorville; National Bank, Bloomington; Mayfield & Co., Lincoln; First National Bank, Erie; J. Milliken & Co., Decatur; First National Bank, Champaign; First National Bank, Danville; First National Bank, Mattoon; First National Bank, Shelbyville; First National Bank, Paris; First National Bank, Centralia; Fourth National Bank, Vandalia; Hatch, Bell & Co., Hillsboro; First National Bank, Carlinville; First National Bank, Alton; Russel Hinckley, Belleville; First National Bank, Cairo; Farmers' Savings Bank, Carbondale; First National Bank, Shawneetown; First National Bank, Olney.

H. H. Bonnifield, of Montgomery County, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the papers throughout the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Commissioners.

E. D. SWEENEY,
Secretary of Board.

Struggle With a Burglar.

Canandaigua, N. Y. (Nov. 10) Dispatch to the New York Times.

Rev. G. C. Thompson, of this place, had a fearful encounter with a burglar, in his study, on Friday night. It seems that a number of his friends were visiting him, and one of them desired to enter his study, which is on the second floor, near the head of the stairs. He went up and found the door locked on the inside, and returned and informed Mr. Thompson of the singular fact. The latter explained the matter to the satisfaction of his guests, as he did not wish to alarm them, but he was uneasy in his own mind, and, when they had departed, he resolved to investigate the unusual occurrence. He approached the door of the study and demanded to be let in, otherwise threatening to break in. The door, after a short interval, was opened, and before Mr. Thompson could recognize who the intruder was, he was seized about the arms in a powerful grasp and thrown to the floor. He succeeded in freeing his arms, and then a terrible struggle commenced, the burglar putting forth every energy to drag Mr. Thompson down the stairs, and Mr. Thompson endeavoring to get away and call assistance. He gave and received several blows, but the intruder was too muscular for him, and gradually drew him toward the stairs. Mr. Thompson held on firmly, however, as he determined to take his assailant over with him if he was thrown down himself. The light which he had brought up with him was extinguished in the first of the contest, and the two were struggling entirely in the dark. The struggle continued over ten minutes, when Mr. Thompson began to fall in strength and from loss of blood, and the burglar succeeded in getting him to the top of the stairs, and threw him over. Mr. Thompson held to him with the tenacity of a bull-dog, and pulled his assailant with him, and the two went to the bottom together. Mr. Thompson was only slightly stunned by the fall, and the burglar, apparently uninjured, attempted to escape by the hall door. He was held still by the half-unconscious preacher, and only released himself by breaking his arm by a powerful blow, and escaped. Who the burglar was is not known. Mr. Thompson lies in a serious but not dangerous condition.

THE BOSTON BUTCHERY.

The Charles River Mystery Being Cleared Up—Theory of the Assassination—The Alleged Murderer.

Boston (Nov. 9) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The mystery surrounding the latest Boston horror, wherein a body of a man chopped in pieces was found packed in two barrels and floating in Charles River, has been solved at last. The murdered man was Abijah Ellis, a well-known speculator, and the alleged murderer, who was arrested this afternoon, is Leavitt Alley, a teamster on Washington street. He is over 50 years of age. Within the casks was a large quantity of shavings and horse-manure; this shavings were of a character similar to those which are used in the manufacture of billiard tables, and the manure seemed to evidence that the crime was committed in a stable, and that the shavings had been procured for the purpose of bedding down the horses.

Further search revealed the presence of a billiard pocket, enclosed in paper, and a tag-cord of the well-known wrapping paper, letter in marking ink, "M. Schouler, 1040 Washington street." Putting this and that together, the officers visited the establishment of Mr. Schouler, and learned that he had in his employ a teamster named Leavitt Alley, who had been in the habit of carting away the shavings from the establishment for use at his stable. Mr. Alley was strongly placed under the surveillance of the police.

The matters stood until last night, when a visit was made to the stable occupied by Mr. Alley, on Hunneman street, and a rigid investigation was commenced. With a dark lantern in hand the officers explored every nook and corner of the rickety structure, until, as they reached the north side building discovery was made. On the north side of the building, for 15 years extending about four feet in length, and fully that distance from the floor up, was found to be spattered with blood. Near the floor the blots were large, growing smaller as they went upward, as if they had spurted from a recumbent body. On one of the posts was a large clot of gore, perhaps as large as the end of a man's thumb, which had dried on the wood. Piles of manure and wood shavings were collected in the locality. The blood was taken to a chemist and analyzed, proving conclusively that it came from a human body. Alley's clothes have been examined, and show large blood-stains, which fact, taken in connection with the others, leave no reasonable doubt of guilt.

I give the theory of the crime, which seems now to be established.

Mr. Ellis was a creditor of Mr. Alley, and the latter had been owing money for some time. The delay in payment vexed Mr. Ellis greatly, and he was very free in his expressions of discontent. On Monday last he publicly announced his intention to get the money as soon as possible. He was seen during Tuesday, and for the last time alive, at half-past 7 o'clock, and riding rapidly on Washington street, in the direction of Alley's home. The presumption is that while on his way he remembered that that was about the usual hour for Mr. Alley to put up his horses, and he therefore changed his course towards the stable. Finding Alley there also, Mr. Ellis probably spoke to him harshly concerning the matter and an altercation ensued, resulting in the murder. Alley then set to work to dismember the body, cutting it into fragments, packed and carried it away. This is the theory now most in vogue, and it seems reasonable to believe no more convincing chain of circumstantial evidence could be gotten together at such short notice, for all seems to point conclusively to the guilty man.

A visit to the stable where the crime was undoubtedly committed shows it to be devoid of attributes. If for no other crime, Alley should certainly be indicted for cruelty to animals for keeping his horses in such a place. The structure looks as if it could hardly stand a light breeze. It is built of old boards without sheathing, and the cracks between them are in some cases two inches apart. The wind whistles through these crevices, and there must have been no little suffering occasioned by such pelting. Four gaunt, bony horses gnawed away at their mangers that morning, looking as if they had never been half fed, and exhibiting strong proofs that the wood of their mangers had been their only sustenance to-day. They whimpered sorrowfully, as if half conscious of the discovery of the dreadful scene which had been enacted in their midst, and cast appealing looks at the few visitors who were admitted. The miserable stable floor was littered with dirt, and the [illegible] seemed as if it were on its last legs. The manure heap was raked over again this morning, and it is said that several small pieces of flesh were found near the spot where the murder was committed.

The alleged murderer, Leavitt Alley, is a large, thick-set man, of medium height, and stout. His head is partially bald, like that of the man who is supposed to be his victim, and he wears a long whisker on his chin, which has evidently been dyed black, although originally of a gray color. As he sat in the office of the Chief of Police for three long hours this afternoon, before an appearance of imperturbability, although at times he hid his face in his hands and seemed deeply moved. Nothing in his demeanor, however, seems to indicate that he was guilty of the dreadful crime with which he is charged. He remained quietly in his chair, but conversed with nobody except the officers, and with them only to a slight degree.

Alley was fully committed this afternoon to await the result of the inquest into the death of Abijah Ellis. Barrett, the other suspected party, had no connection with the murder. Alley had recently moved into a house he had purchased of Ellis, and drove the latter money overdue, which probably one of the motives of the murder. Alley reserves a dogged silence.

The San Juan Boundary Question—Text of the Decision of the Emperor of Germany.

The following is the text of the decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan Boundary question, published in the London *Echo* on the 30th of October:

"We, William, by the Grace of God German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c., after examination of the treaty between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States of America, dated at Washington, May 8, 1871, by virtue of which the above-named Governments have submitted to our arbitration the question at issue between them, viz., whether the line of boundary which, according to the treaty dated at Washington, June 15, 1846, after it had been continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, shall be further drawn southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean, should be run as claimed by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty through the Rosario Straits, or through the Canal of Haro, as claimed by the Government of the United States, in order that we should decide finally, and without appeal, which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June, 1846, have, after taking into consideration the statement of the experts and jurists appointed by us to report on the contents of the respective cases and counter cases, with their inclosures, given the following decision:

The claim of the Government of the United States—viz., that the line of boundary between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be run through the Canal of Haro, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States of America, dated at Washington, June 15, 1846.

"Given under our hand and seal at Berlin, Oct. 21, 1872.

"WILLIAM."

BOSTON.

Its Business Prospects.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 12.

The merchants who have suffered severely by the fire have not yet had time to investigate their condition sufficiently to know just how well they will come out of the disaster. Many of them are able, however, in figures with an approximation to accuracy how large a stock of goods they had on hand, how much, if any, they have saved, what proportion of the loss is covered by insurance, how much of the amount of the policies will be paid over, and whether a large or small sum must be charged off to bad debts. Most of the merchants are inclined, we think, to overestimate their losses and underestimate the offset in goods, insurance and debts. They take this view not despondently, but with a determination to face the worst at once. In all that we have learned, therefore, with regard to the business outlook, our statements must be taken as the extremely opposite side of the case, all modifications of which will be likely to give a more favorable aspect on the condition of affairs.

In the first place, it will be well to repeat that the severest blow falls upon three interests, the dry goods, the boot, shoe and leather, and the wool trades. The great grocery houses, the breadstuffs interest, the fish dealers, the publishers, practically all the great financial interests, except insurance companies, and the retail trade generally, were spared. While we can congratulate ourselves that what we have to endure is no worse than it is, we cannot disguise that the calamity is particularly severe for Boston to bear, precisely because the three interests destroyed are the very three in which Boston has been the leading marts of the country. But even as the matter stands, there are many encouraging facts that ought to be made known to reassure all who have doubted whether Boston can recover speedily from the disaster that has fallen upon us.

The fire came at a most fortunate time for the boot and shoe trade. A month earlier or later, still more two months earlier or later, the stores on Pearl and High streets would have been crammed with goods. As it was, the disaster comes between two seasons, and not only so but finds the stock unusually light for the season. In some of the warehouses on Pearl street, the stock on hand was worth only from five to ten thousand dollars, where the average stock would be two, three, or five times as large. There were portions of a great many stocks destroyed, to be sure, but even there, very considerable portions. Nearly all the firms on Pearl street were very strong, and it is believed that almost none of them will be compelled to suspend payments. The running power of the factories is of course unimpaired, the raw material is ample in amount, and there is plenty of time to restock before the spring trade opens in January. If the leading customers of the city promptly anticipate by a few weeks the regular of the trade will but postpone their visits until the time of active trade, our best and shoe dealers will be prepared to meet them with as good an assortment and with as large supplies of goods as ever. Already the wholesale merchants in this line of trade have taken combined action, looking to temporary accommodation, and if the general prospect is not bright it is at least not going to cause great depression.

The stock of wool in Boston was, it is said, rated, worth not far from $4,500,000. But the Congress street stores were largely commission houses, and the loss does not fall exclusively on Boston. Something will be saved from the insurance, even where the wool was owned here, and the amount of insurance is understood to be very large. Other deductions have to be made. It will be found that the destruction of property in this department, although very great and calamitous, is by no means certain to do more than cripple the trade. The amount of wool in store was a full average however, and the article bears a high price. Practically, one-third of it was saved. The singular position of our woolen market will have permitted speculation to go on. The price here was so much below that for which it could be replaced by purchases in England, that we have been exporting to Europe. It follows, of course, that the new stock will cost more, not only because of the higher price abroad, but by reason of the diminution of the supply in the markets of the world. Still we do not learn that any of the wool houses are compelled to suspend. On the contrary, they are energetically preparing to go forward again; to resume as soon as possible, and to tide over the temporary inconveniences of the situation with a cheerful spirit.

The loss in the dry goods trade has been fearful. There was but one purely jobbing house in the city untouched. Nearly all the wholesale houses, and the houses closely connected with them, the large manufacturing companies, without any exception, have been swept away. The warehouses, too, were rather fuller than usual at this time of the year. There was an immense amount of insurance on the property destroyed, but of course only a fraction of it will be paid over. The merchants in the dry goods trade have not yet completed their arrangements, not even ascertained how they are to be situated. They are compelled to wait for each other, to look over their books to learn what per centage of their insurance policies will be paid, and test the temper of the market. But even while they are uncertain what will be their future, they are one and all plucky and determined. Very many of them will certainly stand the stock without wavering; many more will probably stand the difficulty rather but seriously crippled. Some, perhaps, will not be able to withstand the shock. But the strong can and undoubtedly will exert themselves to protect the weak. It is their interest to do so, and fellowship in misfortune appears to them to afford all the assistance in their power. On the whole, while we cannot think the situation of the dry goods trade so hopeful as that of some other lines we considered, we are pleased and encouraged by the pluck and energy displayed by the losing firms, and we gladly believe that they, who know so much better than any one else how the trade stands, are justified in taking the hopeful view they do of the present state of affairs.

There is one consideration that equally applies to these and to all the other interests that have suffered. While a great many insurance companies must fail, a vast sum of money is certainly to be paid out in Boston in the settlement of policies. For a time the Boston money market will profit at the expense of the other money centres of the country. The abundance of the circulating medium will undoubtedly be of material assistance in securing accommodation from the creditors of the losing houses, so far as those creditors reside in Boston. Suppose, for instance, that the clothing manufacturers are in debt to the dry goods houses. The latter will themselves be receiving more money in insurance than they can use in their actual business, and they need not, therefore, press their debtors in the clothing trade, who can use their funds to re-establish themselves. The ultimate creditors of the long list of mutually indebted merchants will see their own interest in suffering accounts to stand rather than in pressing for payment, which would inevitably be, in such a case, only partial payment. Thus, by a natural course of events, if all men reason out the consequences of their acts, there will be a stay-law by mutual consent, not depending on legislation, and the most terrible consequences that might otherwise be apprehended from the fire of Saturday and Sunday will be happily averted.

Horace Greeley.

New York (Nov. 8) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Horace Greeley and Miss Ida, his eldest daughter, came into the city this morning from Chappaqua. Mr. Greeley remained to the house of his friend Johnson, where he has sojourned so much for years, and Miss Ida came down into Broadway to do some shopping. Meeting her on a street corner waiting to enter a car, the following colloquy occurred:

Miss Greeley, I am glad to meet you, and to offer you many condolences."

She replied, with a smile, "If you knew how happy father and I are that it is over with now, you would not think it necessary to condole."

"Do you say your father has enough philosophy to cheer his heart under these circumstances?" I inquired.

"Well, he was prepared for any result; at least I know he is glad the campaign is over and done with."

And as these words were uttered a car came dashing along. She disappeared as the vehicle rolled onward up Broadway.

A Cool-Headed Young Woman's Narrow Escape from Death.

A short distance this side of Union, on the Union & Titusville Railroad, there is a very long and very high trestle, and one upon which nobody ventures who is at all inclined to be light-headed. Immediately this side of the trestle there is a sharp curve in the road, so that a person walking on it cannot be seen by the engineer of an approaching train until it is nearly upon him. On Friday last, as William Tiden, engineer of Mr. Holm's train, came around the curve, at a [illegible] rate of speed, he was horrified to discover a lady about the middle of the trestle, and nearly a train's length from him. Quick as thought, Billy, who was "down brakes" and throwing his whole weight against the lever, while at the same time he knew that it was an utter impossibility to check the heavy train before the victim would be overtaken and crushed to death, and with fixed eyes he awaited the catastrophe. The lady heard the warning whistle, and turning her head saw the iron monster almost upon her. Escape seemed impossible, to remain was certain death, to jump to the ground beneath a distance of 50 to 60 feet, equally certain death, and to attempt to run ahead and escape was out of the question. Unlike ten thousand young ladies—and she is said to have been young and fair—out of ten thousand and one, she did not scream, or faint, or indulge in any exhibition of any kind; but realizing the situation in an instant, and taking the chances all in, she proceeded to do what alone saved her life. About thirty feet back of the ends of the ties, and immediately under the stringer which supports them, there is a joist 5 inches wide, running from one support of the trestle to another, and to this the cleared-headed girl resorted for safety. Stepping to the end of the ties she swung herself down to this narrow thread with the apparent ease of a gymnast, and, with her arms clasped around it, remained there while the train thundered by almost over her. As soon as the engineer saw her action he threw off his brakes, and putting on steam, hurried past as soon as possible, when she nimbly sprang to the track again and pursued her journey as though nothing had happened.—*Titusville (Pa.) Herald.*

A SAD STORY.

A Heartless Rascal Elopes with Two Women—First with the Wife of a Clergyman, Whom He Deserts, and Then with a Young Girl.

Evansville, N. Y. (Nov. 9) Correspondence of the New York Times.

No inhabitant of this place who lived here ten years ago will ever forget the intense excitement that prevailed here then over the elopement of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Ketchum, of the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] church, with a tailor named Bugabee; but there would be no interest in the recital of the incidents of that affair now, but for the fact that the same man, under a different name, has just beguiled from her home in Monticello, twenty miles from here, a beautiful and accomplished young lady. While living in the place Bugabee was considered a model man; was a member of Dr. Ketchum's church, and a great favorite therein. Mrs. Ketchum was a young and attractive woman, and no one ever suspected anything with either of them, until they disappeared one day during her husband's absence. The two were never heard of until two years afterward, when they were discovered in the village of Ellenville. Mr. Ketchum, in the meantime, had been divorced, Bugabee and Mrs. Ketchum were married, and started a tailor shop in that village, and were apparently getting rich, when, a few weeks ago, Bugabee disappeared, and his whereabouts failed to be ascertained.

Toward the latter part of September last a man registering his name as J. H. Buckley appeared at the Mansion House, Monticello, and it soon transpired that he was an agent for the Davis Sewing Machine Company. He made a good impression by his stylish clothes, pleasing address, and manners, and found a ready sale for his machines. His morals were perfect, hence he found no difficulty in getting a passport into the best society, especially that of ladies. When he came to Monticello there was living there with her parents, highly respectable but not wealthy people, a young lady named Miss Allen. She was beautiful in face and form, and it was not long before Buckley made her acquaintance, and created in her mind a strong interest for him. He represented to her parents that he was of a wealthy family in Florida, but that he had run away from home because he disliked the profession his father had chosen for him—that of the ministry, and Miss Allen apparently believed his story, her objection to the daughter receiving his attentions because she was then preparing for her marriage with another. A day or two since Buckley disposed of all his effects, converting them into cash. Thursday he hired a horse and wagon at a livery stable in Monticello, saying that he was going to "take his girl riding to Wartsboro to go an oyster supper." He and Miss Allen departed together, and have not been heard from. The following night after they went away, one of Miss Allen's sisters received a letter from her dated at Jersey City, in which she stated that she and Buckley were married, and that it would be of no use for any of them to write to her, or follow, as before a letter could reach them they would be miles away. A brother of Miss Allen's and the livery-stable keeper of whom Buckley had hired the horses, started at once in pursuit, the one to find, if possible, his sister, declaring vengeance on her seducer, the other to recover his property.

That Buckley and Bugabee are one and the same person is settled beyond a doubt, and the greatest sympathy is felt for the young lady who has been so basely betrayed, and her sorrowing parents. Her self, no doubt, has decided in her mind to be "led to the altar," and return dishonored to her home. The Davis Sewing-Machine Company, it is said, lose heavily by Bugabee, he having sold many machines around Monticello, taking cash when he could get it, and negotiable notes when he could not. The notes have all been turned into cash, and all put in his pocket, no return being made to the Company. It is hoped that the scoundrel may be overhauled and brought to justice.

$40,000.

How a Denver Banker Suddenly Left Town With That Sum.

Denver, Col. (Nov. 8), Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Great commotion and excitement were occasioned in this city, and also in the mining town of Black Hawk, yesterday afternoon, by the announcement that Erlanger & Co., bankers, Colfax Row, and proprietor of the Denver Savings Institution, had absconded with about $40,000 of his depositors' cash. The announcement, though received by the patrons of the institution with surprise, and by a very few with incredulity, was not so much of a thunderbolt, after all, upon the community at large, and I have yet to hear of a single one, not directly interested, either as a depositor or a depositor, or both, who was dumbfounded by the disclosure. That Erlanger was a rascal was pretty generally suspected. There seems to have been, however, out of our 12,000 people, some 500 or 600 who had confidence in the old fellow, and committed their spare earnings to his capricious will.

Erlanger, who is of round figure and rather good-looking, settled in Denver about a year and a half ago. His probable age is 50 years, but, notwithstanding he seemed to have an eye a-set as ever for the pleasures of life, for some of its follies, and, as the sequal has shown, for its vices too. Soon after his arrival here, he opened a loan and pawn office in Blake street. The profits of the business were very considerable. His plan was, in with most brokers of that ilk, to loan money on diamonds, watches, and jewelry generally, and other articles of less value, charging at the rate of 3, 4, and even 5 per cent per month, or whatever he could get. Sixty days was the time generally specified for the redemption of the goods, of course terms of articles were forfeited. I don't think Erlanger took particular pains to find where the articles came from. Probably not one piece out of a dozen was ever redeemed.

Erlanger next established himself in a savings bank in Larimer. Larimer is one of our principal thoroughfares, and the savings institution was slightly situated, being in the road of most pedestrians. For him masters went on very slowly. People didn't appear to go much on him. Many openly declared their belief that he was a calculating villain who sacrificed everything to self-interest. He boasted much of the $25,000 he had himself invested in the savings business. But nobody believed him. Erlanger soon became known, at least among business men, as a snaky character and a foxed-tongued slanderer. In fact, a second Mellon Moss, such as you've noted in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," and our prominent citizens despised him. The money not coming in rapidly enough to suit him, Erlanger erected a branch savings institution at Black Hawk, a mining town of 1,000 or 1,500 people in the mountains, west of here, to which stage coaches run daily. To some extent the dodge succeeded, and the good guests of "ye" honest miners. He used to make occasional trips to the mines, and would return loaded down with bullion, which he sent forth to the Eastern world, the standard of value, the emblem of purity, a blessing and a curse to everybody; a thing that men shall starve and women sin for. And Erlanger did this.

In addition to owning two savings banks, a slippery reputation, etc., Benjamin Erlanger possessed a daughter, a girl who was just sliding out of her teens. Miss Erlanger is an attractive blonde, of medium size, and graceful, with peachy cheeks, and languishing eyes, and inclined to be arch, coquettish, romping, and winsome. This is a naughty, naughty town for women, this very beautiful town of Denver, and the people here used to say that Miss Ida was not the daughter of Erlanger, but I don't know about that. The matter was [illegible] by the [illegible] gossips—tongers. The girl, whether his daughter or not, surpassed most young ladies of her age in accomplishments and culture as in attractive gifts and in-born aristocracy. The old banker, however, was not always kind to her, and seemed too jealous of her friendships, being unwilling to trust her to the temptations of this marvelous and wicked city, and especially the legions of young bloods to whose wiles she was marvellously exposed. So last June he bundled her up and shipped her off to the City of the Golden Gate, where, he reported, she was to be met by her affianced, a Pacific banker of great talent and piles and piles of rhetoric.

Benjamin Erlanger is a true cosmopolite. He has, to all appearances, seen much of the globe, and mingled with almost all nationalities. The Chinaman in his own Celestial Kingdom, the tropical South Sea Islander, the fur-wrapped Alaskian, the fierce Fijian, and the wild Hindoo, have all, at one time or another, been his companions and his bunk-mates. He delights to tell his experiences in Australia, where he labored as miner, teamster, and merchant, and finally rested as millionaire. Then he will explain to you how he lost his wealth in some other country under the sun. Benjamin Erlanger, according to his own statement, which sets all doubts at rest, has placidly smoked his cigar with the Sultan, stood in the presence of the Mikado, and cracked jokes with the Pope at Rome. He has, moreover, jostled the descendants of Thor, and kneeled beside the worshipper of Buddha. He is a very travelled man.

Benjamin Erlanger has gone to pastures greener than any at the base of the Rocky Mountains. He kicked the alkali dust from his leathery sole on Sunday last, and, with [illegible] thing near $40,000, the combined deposits in two savings banks, in his pocket, departed in the direction of Cheyenne, ostensibly to meet his daughter. Since which time, it is needless to say, he has not been heard from, to the infinite disgust of

Mr. Dunbar, editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, others. In Chicago, I might name Mr. Sherman of the *Inter-Ocean*; and I could mention a of whom I happen to know in other parts of country. The new club will try to bring men together. Many of those, who are believers in the revelations of Swedenborg, such as Henry James, the most eminent man among them in America,—refuse to take any part in the so-called Swedenbirgian Church, believing that Swedenborg himself was opposed to establishment of a sect, and desired to have celestial doctrine accepted by men without regard to their religious creeds. It is chiefly a class who will be represented in the club, but there are also members of the Swedenborgian Church taking part in it. The spirit will be of Advanced Swedenborgianism, in contrast to the old Swedenborgianism. There is a Swedenborgian Church here, and a leading member who is also one of the originators of the club, desired to have it connected into a club house, after taking out its pews and dismissing its minister. But this idea did not take.

SUFFERING AFRICA.

How Human Flesh is Made Cheap by Being Placed in Slavery.

General Wickham, the English Consul to the court of the King of Abyssinia, has supplied to the London *Daily Telegraph* some valuable information respecting the traffic in slaves now carried on between the interior of Africa and the Turkish Empire. He says:

The Abyssinian Envoy estimates the number of slaves annually carried off from Africa by the Arab and Turkish merchants at 50,000 to 60,000, the ravaging hordes are taken every year, and seldom being found to reach their destination in any condition more valuable to the dealer. They are driven in droves from the centre of the continent and cross the valley of the White Nile to Kassala, and are brought down to the slave-market at Metemmah, to be ready for shipment to Jedda, Foreign Consuls at Khartoum cheerfully wink at the passage of slaves down the Nile, and Sir Samuel Baker's expedition had done much to increase the difficulties which beset the traffic of slaves across that route. The Sheikh of the country and that of Wooteh, Gallas and Shangallas, the notorious and infamous chiefs of the traffickers in human beings, the provinces being close to Bonga, through which since the annexation by the Khedive the caravans safely passed to Massowah, there to be shipped for the Arabian coast. Shankella, a district bordering on Abyssinia proper, and inhabited by a wandering tribe resembling the Gallas, who are recorded as the feudatories of the Emperor of Abyssinia, according to General Gordon, belongs of right to Abyssinia, and in the eighteenth months ago Prince Hamed Adel contrived to send down thither one of his Generals with a large force, completely to devastate the country and for the murder that were frequently committed on his merchants and priests there for the baptism of the people. The following is the fashion in which slave-dealers capture their victims. They go to a village, take with them silks, or beads, or bits of silver, or ornaments. They make friends with those things for a few days, and then they go. The merchants want of the slaves, and have without much trouble, and seriously, they are trained as Mussalmans. They go on through Bogos to Massowah, and they are sold by them to Jedda, whence they are sent to Egypt by land. As for prize, if a female is of a certain color and good features, she will bring as much as £50 or £60 in the Abyssinian market. Most eunuchs, which is a wholesale murder, the retail price is according to the state of the market to which they are first taken. When sold in the second market they vary in price. If a man took a fancy to a female slave, he would perhaps give six more than another man.

The Shankellas and Gallas are celebrated further for their beauty, and for their superiority to the other tribes. A strong boy will sell for £100. The girls fetch more, because they are wanted for the harem. Traders will always girls when they can get them. When the chief makes war on another tribe, he makes it subject to carry off as many girls as he can, plunder the villages, and carry off the cattle. The cast-iron and salt which are the currency of Abyssinia will not buy slaves. Cloth is the article with which they trade. Shirting, Nubian cloth, and the Galla are of a large size, and are of various colors. Of these those of them most in request for beauty of form; and they fetch a good price when taken to Turkey, for the reason that they are taken so young that they hardly know their original country, and have no home feeling. The Abyssinian, with all his faults, speaks a language, the Galla with the other speaks a kind of gibberish which the people understand. Of course, he knows the country. No order from England could be sent through there. There are, I suppose, fifteen different languages in these countries, all mixtures of Abyssinian and Arabic. The King of Abyssinia speaks to his people, when they are taken prisoners, in their own language, and they are taken to their work—on the real Turkish will be their military service. These people are not to be compared to the Abyssinian slaves. The latter are imported and are brought up to the Mohammedan faith, and employed in doing the dirty work. The slaves are not taken in war, but are purchased for with the Arabs, who steal and sell them. Suppose I am a slave merchant, and I know where there are three or four good-looking girls. I go and buy them and sell them to you. One man, for instance, may have children of his own, will go and sell the children of another person, as many as he can get. The trader has to travel with camels and camels, and he knows in what direction slaves are to be found. He buys them and carry them off. There is also a kind of slave-dealer, and very many, whether a Christian or a Mussulmadan, found in Abyssinia, judge or hanged on the first trespass him up, and that is the end of him. Whoever catches him, there he stays until he pays more about its price. So long as Bogos and Galla fall away, pieces kind of Abyssinia to say in the possession. If they were stopped, they would not go away. They would have to take another road, and they would be checked on the other side by the British garrison and would be checked on the other side by the Egyptian garrison.

If a slave-driver takes slaves from one village and carries them through another, the latter village has a right to demand the release of the slaves. If the slave-driver refuses to release them, the people of the second village have a right to rescue them. Because the latter village has no chance to rescue them, because the slave-dealers are numerous and well-armed, individuals are numerous and well-armed. A single leader will buy, according to his means, from fifty to sixty slaves, and bring them through the country in three months. They do bring down many at once for far away, but they should see them and give information to the Consul, and then they will be conducted to Ismail Pasha has one of the slave-dealers down. Ismail Pasha has one of the opinion that slave trade should be put down. Ismail Pasha is nurserying favors the slave trade. Khedive secretly fostering it. The slaves are outwardly dig to the coast. Ismail Pasha has brought Gallas country and Shankella of forty-eight or fifty days' journey to the coast. The latter are the best slaves they are the best. They do very well on the way by the sea, and they are sold very well. They fetch a better price than the Nubian race, he has a better head. The slave is of the Nubian race, he is generally of the worst for the others; he is considered of an inferior class, and does not fetch as much as the copper-colored. The Shankella is much as the copper-colored. The Shankella is a flat-nosed, thick-lipped, and curly-haired people. Shrunk Nubian girls are of a large size, and are of various colors. Of these those of them most in request for beauty of form; and they fetch a good price when taken to Turkey, for the reason that they are taken so young that they hardly know their original country, and have no home feeling. The Abyssinian, with all his faults, speaks a language, the Galla with the other speaks a kind of gibberish which the people understand. Of course, he knows the country. No order from England could be sent through there. There are, I suppose, fifteen different languages in these countries, all mixtures of Abyssinian and Arabic. The King of Abyssinia speaks to his people, when they are taken prisoners, in their own language, and they are taken to their work—on the real Turkish will be their military service. These people are not to be compared to the Abyssinian slaves. The latter are imported and are brought up to the Mohammedan faith, and employed in doing the dirty work. The slaves are not taken in war, but are purchased for with the Arabs, who steal and sell them. Suppose I am a slave merchant, and I know where there are three or four good-looking girls. I go and buy them and sell them to you. One man, for instance, may have children of his own, will go and sell the children of another person, as many as he can get. The trader has to travel with camels and camels, and he knows in what direction slaves are to be found. He buys them and carry them off. There is also a kind of slave-dealer, and very many, whether a Christian or a Mussulmadan, found in Abyssinia, judge or hanged on the first trespass him up, and that is the end of him. Whoever catches him, there he stays until he pays more about its price. So long as Bogos and Galla fall away, pieces kind of Abyssinia to say in the possession. If they were stopped, they would not go away. They would have to take another road, and they would be checked on the other side by the Egyptian garrison and

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

PATTI-MARIO TROUPE—Evening Concert at Union Park Congregational Church.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 15, 1872.

Bismarck, and Gladstone, and King Amadeus are ill.

Colonel Atherton, of Massachusetts, who was the first Union officer to enter Richmond after its fall, and received its surrender from the Mayor, is dead.

Legal measures are being taken to throw the Republic Fire Insurance Company into bankruptcy, on the ground that in this way only can the collections of assessments be enforced for the settlement of unpaid losses.

Although not more than 300 families have been unhoused by the Boston fire, at least 2,000 sewing women and clerks find their occupation gone. For this reason, the Relief Committee of Boston have announced that they will accept all contributions.

The Chicago money-market continues stringent. Merchants are collecting in the country with moderate success, but the banks have extended a great deal of temporary accommodation to property-owners, to assist their building operations, and these obligations are not being promptly met.

On the British coast, nearly a hundred lives and many vessels were lost in the terrific gales Wednesday night. Stralsund, in Prussia, was flooded by the sea and twelve vessels were wrecked in the harbor; at Lubec, the waves swallowed the Custom House, and all the German shores seem to have been devastated by storm and inundation.

In the dropsical tendency and weakness of the kidneys of many of the horses, which seemed a few days ago to have recovered from the distemper, are signs of a trouble that may be permanent. The symptoms occur in the case of animals which have been greatly weakened by the disease, or have been set to work prematurely, and are, Mr. Bergh says, the natural result of cruel treatment during their sickness. Otherwise, the general condition of our horses is good. Only sixteen deaths occurred yesterday, and by Monday the West Division and the North Division street cars will be in use again.

Chief Justice Chase, we are informed by one in daily intercourse with him, is not going to California for his health or for any other purpose, and is not going to resign. His work speaks for itself in the last volume of the Supreme Court Reports as in the preceding. He has performed ably and continuously his full share of judicial work since October, 1871, and has been absent from his seat during the present term but a single day. He is in vigorous physical condition, and, after his long career of usefulness, finds his mind as clear as when he represented Ohio in the Senate, or administered the Treasury.

A well-informed correspondent, in one of the northern counties of the State, writes that the friends of Mr. E. B. Washburne, in that county, make no disguise as to the fact that he will be pressed as a candidate for the United States Senate, against Governor Oglesby. The argument is that Mr. Washburne had won a high position as member of Congress; that he has served his country ably and well, and at a personal sacrifice, as Minister to France; that the State of Illinois should have its best men in the Senate, and that giving the office of Senator to Mr. Washburne, and that of Governor to Mr. Oglesby, will be an appropriate award of honors according to the fitness of the two gentlemen for the respective places.

Senator Pomeroy, sometimes irreverently styled "Old Subsidy," has apparently triumphed in Kansas. He is at the head of the troop again, all opposition to him having been disarmed. Last summer, the Republican Conventions in half the counties in Kansas passed resolutions denouncing him, and declaring that no man should be elected to the Legislature who would vote to re-elect him to the Senate. A long list of charges against him, involving repeated instances of personal and official turpitude, were presented by members of his own party, and these charges were mainly supported by the testimony of his own letters. Against this stream of opposition Pomeroy battled successfully; he has impeached the credibility of his own signature, and now, applauded and supported by his former opponents, he stands higher in Kansas, they say, than ever before. The next session of the Kansas Legislature promises to be a real love feast, in which there will be an abundant table spread, and the hungriest members will not go empty away.

Brigham Young has taken a new departure. While the people of the United States have been busy with their political campaign, a grand forward movement has been made among the Mormons, in the establishment of a mission at Jerusalem, to which the intractable Saints are to be sent. The first colony has already left New York for the Holy Land, headed by "George A.," as he is known in Utah, and Miss Eliza Roxy Snow, who was the spiritual wife of "Joseph," and since, by proxy, the "wife" of Brigham Young. With them are associated Ferrylittle, Young's nephew, and several others. The object of Young is to resuscitate Mormonism in Utah by getting rid of those who do not agree with him, and, at the same time, he may have the idea of founding an asylum of refuge in Palestine, provided the United States Government should at any time request or enforce his absence.

The new President of Mexico gives some hope that that country is about to lay aside its revolutionary practices. For the first time in its history, the President was elected without opposition. Ordinarily, there are half a dozen, and often more, aspirants, each of whom always claims to have been elected, and forthwith resorts to arms to enforce his so-called rights. The late President Juarez had five competitors at the election in June, 1871, and up to the day of his death these five men were at the head of as many revolutionary bands, seeking to depose him, and at the same time pillaging and plundering the country. Upon the death of Juarez, the Chief Justice became temporary President, and has since been elected without opposition, all of the rivals of the late President burying their pretensions in his grave. The new President has evidently heard of the scheme to establish an American protectorate over Mexico, and it is just possible that the unanimity that prevails in Mexico at this time may be due in some measure to the alarm felt at the threatened absorption of that Republic by the United States. Certain it is that the revolutionary spirit that has prevailed there for so many years has become quiet, and Mexico has become united as against some exterior and common danger.

The Chicago produce markets were less active, in the aggregate, yesterday, and the average of prices was lower. Mess pork was dull and easier, at $14.50@15.00 for old; $13.25@13.50 for new; and $12.25@12.30 seller December. Lard was quiet and steady, at 7½c per lb, cash or seller December, and 7⅝@7¾c seller March. Meats were in fair demand, but quoted easier, at 4½c for part salted shoulders; 6⅜@6½c for do short ribs; 7⅛@7¼c for do short clear; and 10½@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and a shade easier, at 90c per gallon asked. Lake freights were active, and a shade easier, at 9½@10c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and steady. Wheat was dull, and 1½c lower, closing at $1.01 seller the month, and $1.01½ seller December. Corn was less active, and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 31½c seller the month, and 30⅝c seller December. Oats were in fair demand, and a shade easier, at 21c seller the month, and 22c seller December. Rye was quiet and strong at 52c bid. Barley was active and irregular; No. 2 advanced 3c, closing at 64c; seller the month was dull, closing at 61c; No. 3 quiet and steady at 50@51c. There was more activity in the hog trade, and prices were firm, though not quotably higher. Sales were reported at $3.95@4.25,—chiefly at $4.00@4.15. Cattle were in good demand and commanded full yesterday's prices. Sheep sold to a moderate extent at $3.25@5.25.

A meeting of the creditors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company is called by Mark Kimball, Esq., Assignee, at the office of Register Hibbard, for the 23d of November. The object of the meeting is to hear the report of the Assignee, and to make a dividend. The burnt-out mechanics and widows who hold policies in this Company should know that the Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Milwaukee, claims that he has in the hands of Jonathan Y. Scammon, Esq., of Chicago, Treasurer of the Company, some $40,000. This neat little sum Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, is trying, by a quibble of law, to offset against the losses of the banker and capitalist Scammon, of Chicago. The Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Milwaukee, is doing his level best to have the policies of the Hon. Jonathan Y. Scammon, of Chicago, paid in full. The Milwaukee Scammon is determined to put into the pocket of the Chicago Scammon two and a half per cent of the moneys due the policy-holders of that Company. The poor man who had a two thousand-dollar policy on his home and little grocery must, if the virtuous Scammon, of Milwaukee, can have his way, contribute $50 for the benefit of the capitalist Scammon, of Chicago. If Mr. Scammon, Treasurer, would hand over to the Assignee the cash which he has seized, the Assignee could add two and a half per cent to his dividend. It may be very convenient for Treasurer Scammon to have the use of that forty thousand dollars; but can all the casuistry of the Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Milwaukee, convince the policy-holders of the Mutual Security Insurance Company that it is right for Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, to keep their money?

The Philadelphia *Press* rejoices to know that, under our management of the Mint, there can be no such issue of debased coin as has just occurred in England, where the new gold sovereigns are received by the Bank of England itself as eight cents short of standard weight and value, and where 20,000,000 shillings are allowed to be coined by a private firm which are exactly 9¼ per cent short in silver of the standard shilling. The evil is attributed to the fact that Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is also temporarily Master of the Mint, an office for the duties of which he receives no salary, has no time, and is not fitted. In our Mint, on the contrary, we have a Director, Chief Coiner, Assayer, Refiner, and Engraver, all of whom receive salaries, and hence the absence of all debasement in our coin. Now, as coin itself disappeared from our currency some eleven years ago, and instead thereof we have been producing paper money which is at a discount of from 30 per cent to 10 per cent, it is not easy to see wherein our currency is so free from the mishaps that befall that of England. Nor is it easy to see of what particular use so many officers for the preservation of the purity of our coinage are when the country has no coin. If we coin our gold for export, is it worth any more for export coined than uncoined? Certainly, our Director, Chief Coiner, Assayer, Refiner, and Engraver, all combined, have not enabled the masses of the American people to see a coin for many years. And yet we have a class of so-called financiers who want to see our circulating medium still further debased by reissuing $44,000,000 of greenbacks.

SPEAKER BLAINE AND HIS PENNSYLVANIA FRIENDS.

It is said that Speaker Blaine has written a letter suggesting that the next, or Forty-third, Congress meet on the 4th of March, organize by the election of Speaker and other officers, have the Committees appointed, and then adjourn until December. Senator Brownlow has written a letter to the New York *Times* urging the election of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, for Speaker; and, possibly, between now and March there may be half a dozen candidates for that office. That there will be strong opposition to Mr. Blaine's re-election is certain; such an opposition was declared last winter, and owes its origin to a striking fact in Congressional history.

The House, at the first or special session in March, 1871, by several direct and overwhelming votes, expressed its judgment not only in favor of the repeal of many of the more glaring abuses under the tariff, but in favor of a general reduction of tariff taxation. The bills then passed by the House on this subject were not acted on by the Senate. At the meeting of Congress in December following, Speaker Blaine appointed the Committees, and upon the Committee of Ways and Means he appointed a majority of those who, while in no sense free-traders, were opposed to the Chinese-wall policy. The advocates of a strictly revenue tariff were in a minority of the Committee, but a majority was understood to be in favor of a general reduction of the oppressive and destructive rates of tariff taxation. In this proceeding Mr. Blaine performed his duty. The Speaker is an officer of the House, and not an independent officer of the Government. He is the organ of the House, bound by its orders, and through whom the will and wishes of the House find official expression. He is responsible to the House, by whom all his acts are to be judged. In appointing this Committee, he did not go as far in the way of tariff reform as the previous votes of the House would have warranted, but he did substantially make the Committee in accordance to the repeated votes of the House on that question. He could have done nothing else without disrespect to the body whose organ he was. But the members from Pennsylvania at once got offended. They insisted that no matter what the action of the House had been, protection was right, and that protection meant the highest rate of duties that anybody desired, and that the Speaker should have appointed on that Committee a majority of men who would never agree to repeal or reduce a tax, but who would maintain forever the Chinese system of non-intercourse, and prohibition of foreign trade. They at once proclaimed their purpose to punish Speaker Blaine. Part of this punishment was to oppose and defeat his re-election as Speaker. In this declaration of war, the Pennsylvanians were joined by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and by other zealous gentlemen from various parts of the country, who think that the welfare of the people is best promoted by producing the greatest possible scarcity of iron, and by stopping foreign trade as much as possible.

Mr. Blaine is in his second term as Speaker. The next House of Representatives will have a majority of new members. Perhaps there is not in the party to which he belongs,—certainly there will not be in the next House,—a man so well qualified as he for the office of Speaker. In the rough-and-tumble of the late campaign he was probably the most efficient captain of the party which won the victory. It is doubtful, however, whether these facts will disarm the opposition of those whose advocacy of protection reaches fanaticism. They seek to inflict punishment for the past, and to secure the election of one of their own number as security for the future. In Mr. Maynard these Chinese economists have a fit representative. He believes that he wears the mantle of Henry Clay, and that it is his mission to uphold the "American system." He believes in protection in its most withering and blighting forms. Should the choice of Speaker be made to turn upon Mr. Maynard's high-tariff notions, and Mr. Blaine's action a year ago, it may be that a majority of the Republican caucus will venture to set aside Mr. Blaine's ability and experience and take an inferior man, but such a proceeding will at once create a new issue, and prepare the way for that struggle upon tariff reform so long averted, but which must come sooner or later.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

Now that the smoke has lifted from the Boston fire, and that the tables of losses and insurances are corrected, the real facts are made apparent, and these real facts, reduced down to their ultimate, tend to make it manifest that Boston has been indulging in an expensive attempt to rival the Chicago fire, the absurdity of which is probably before this very clear to the people of that city. The events both during and since the fire point to this very clearly. The first news which Boston sent us was that her loss was two hundred millions. That was our loss, it will be remembered. We made the same claim, and we established it within six millions, while Boston has fallen off one hundred and fifty millions. The next news was, that the fire had demoralized the insurance interests of the country and excused the majority of the companies from doing business any longer. It will be remembered that Chicago accomplished this result very satisfactorily, and not only wound up most of her own companies, but several others through the country, not forgetting New England in the distribution of her favors. It now appears that the Boston fire has done little harm to insurance, and that those companies which have closed up business have been mainly country companies, not accustomed to city conflagrations. The measures instituted in Boston in regard to relief, while they were based upon ours, failed to approach them in real grandeur of extent or elaboration of detail. Boston could not even achieve a Cincinnati soup-house. It has not enjoyed the edifying spectacle of a Beacon street millionaire taking his place in the procession of applicants for the purpose of getting an overcoat, nor of shrewd mendicants coming round twice in the procession, on the same day, and duplicating cooking stoves and sewing machines. On the other hand, having met together a few times, the people are uncertain whether they want any relief at all, and so were reluctantly obliged to yield the palm again to Chicago.

There is another fact which goes to show the attempt to rival Chicago, and that is the use of the same accessories which were part and parcel of our fire. We had fire-fiends, lurid demons, fiery monsters, carnivals of flame, Lucifers in the naked majesty of Hell, snow-storms of burning cinders, furnaces of white heat, draperies of smoke, millions of stars studding the black brow of night, forked tongues of flame, roars of ten thousand batteries, hissing and seething billows, vortices, whirlpools, abysses, craters, and maelstroms of fire, and a general rattle, snap, and crackle of all sorts of things, all of which Boston has appropriated without credit. We had our gas go out in good earnest, and so Boston makes an ineffectual attempt to have hers go out. One of the most dramatic features of our fire was the hanging of incendiaries to lamp-posts by the infuriated populace. The amount of hanging of this sort which was accomplished by the infuriated populace of Chicago, it will be remembered, was literally immense. Those were not wanting, men of unimpeachable veracity, who would make affidavit that they had just come from the hanging of three incendiaries to one post; that the posts all along State street were adorned with these pendant fire-bugs; that even in the burnt district, where there were no posts, they were all full in like manner; and that the military had just bayoneted several scores of incendiaries, whom they had caught on the prairie setting fire to the tall grass. We all remember well enough how many exemplary tailors, shoemakers, editors, and servant girls, who were obliged to be out at night, were chased from block to block by the citizen police, armed with revolvers, shot-guns, clubs, carving-knives, and pokers, and how these unfortunate individuals at one end of the city were served up at the other end, the next morning, as incendiaries, and by the time the story had travelled from Lincoln Park to Cottage Grove, these persons were invariably represented as having spent the night hanging from the everlasting lamp-post. Boston, in like manner, has attempted this kind of thing; but we know all about it here, and we have no faith in the statement. It won't do. In the parlance of the day, it is too thin. Then again, it will be remembered that, for a week or two, we were regaled every morning with the announcement that the trains, the night before, came in loaded down with thieves, burglars, and all sorts of plunderers, bent upon stealing everything that was left, where everything was burned up. In like manner, Boston has sent us graphic accounts of owl-trains, coming from New York and elsewhere, with assorted selections of thieves, who were to swoop upon the smouldering heaps of brick and granite, and carry them off. That's some of our thunder, too. The saturnalia of thieves and the carnival of crime originated here, and clearly belong to us.

Another palpable attempt to come into competition with us is of an historical nature. Many people, even at this late day, possess proofs in their libraries or in their attics that sundry histories of the Chicago fire were written, and helped to add to the miseries of that fearful October. They were graphic narratives of the fire by eye-witnesses, who were in Kankakee or Evanston at the time. They were illustrated with engravings made from drawings on the spot in New York. They were wonderfully similar in contents, showing that the gifted authors had access to the same sources. They all commence with the massacre at Fort Dearborn and ended with an eloquent description of the great fire at Moscow, carefully copied from the same encyclopædia. We do not remember how many histories were written here, but it was a large number, and they appeared in paper, in cloth, and in Turkey morocco, and were translated into several languages. Their eternity of fame was so brief that we have forgotten the names of the historians, but, as we remember these works, they were fearfully and wonderfully made. A great many of them are still extant. The publishers have a great many, the paper-makers have some, and the public has a few. As Boston has already gone into the historical business, we suggest to the historians that the Chicago histories can be bought cheaply by the pound, and, with the simple alteration of names and dates, they will answer the same purposes for them that they do for us, and will save the historians much trouble and expense.

While Boston, with a mere bagatelle of a fire, has attempted to outdo us, and has coolly appropriated our perquisites, we are rejoiced to think that there is one feature of our fire which she cannot duplicate. No mention has been made yet of relics. She has no Mrs. O'Leary's cow to be cut up into little bits and fashioned as ornaments for cabinets and what-nots. She has no Court House Bell to melt up and recast into little bells to hang from watch-chains and tintinnabulate in horse cars, concerts and churches. She just missed the opportunity for a splendid assortment of relics by not burning up the Old South Church and Faneuil Hall. It was an oversight which will undoubtedly be rectified at the next fire. Meanwhile, we congratulate Boston that she didn't lose as much as Chicago; that she will collect more insurance; that she didn't need any relief; and that she didn't have such a fire as Chicago, however hard she may have tried.

NASBY'S HANNAH JANE.

Brother Nasby detects, with sufficient accuracy, the sensational topic of our time, by seizing upon the infelicities of marriage and the pangs and heartrendings of divorce as the theme of his last lecture. We seem to be approaching a time when lectures must be either on marriage and divorce, like Mrs. Stanton's, Miss Edgarton's, Mrs. Woodhull's, Theodore Tilton's, and the like, or by people whose notoriety is connected with divorce, like the late Mrs. Forrest, Lola Montez, the Honorable Mrs. Yelverton, and half a score of others, or by sages who, like Froude, have written up from a new standpoint the histories of very much-divorced great men and women. Nasby's "Hannah Jane" is the pathetic picture of a martyred wife, who, while her husband rises into greatness, lingers beside the cradle of his children, only to find herself outgrown by her husband intellectually and socially, and in due time distanced by a younger and more "intellectual" competitor. She sinks into the tomb, of course, a martyr to his indifference, and leaves him free to pursue his more spiritual affinity. His second marriage weds him to a sort of blue-belle, who "combs his hair" with the piano-stool, bursts him up with bills, and, having bankrupted his purse and broken his health, leaves him to die while she goes off with her own affinity. We half suspect Nasby aims to administer to the gentler sex the most delicate of all flattery, since, next to being deemed a beauty or a saint, no ambition so easily enslaves the feminine mind as the thirst to be enrolled a martyr. Of course, every lady auditor of Nasby will see in "Hannah Jane" the type of the suffering sex, while the female high-flyer who succeeds to Hannah Jane's husband, and who in real life sometimes marries him before Hannah Jane gets there, is not regarded as a being for whom the sex at large are responsible.

We do not doubt that there are cases where a man's intellectual growth after marriage carries him far out of the range of his wife's sympathies, and lifts him above her intellectual companionship. There are some cases, also, in which a woman equally outgrows her husband. In all these cases, doubtless, the preservation of genial companionship between them becomes mutually difficult, perhaps often impossible. The error, or half-truth, in Mr. Nasby's lecture, consists in assuming that the offence he describes is a peculiarly masculine one. There is a Hannah Jane whose career and martyrdom are of a different sort from that he describes. Inheriting from working parents a wealth of physical resources which needs expenditure in some active field of exertion, she finds herself wedded to a husband of intellectual, professional, or business pursuits, and consequently relieved from the necessity of personal exertion. While his mind is occupied by business, hers has no proper field of useful effort. Her children, if she has any, are the care of servants. She and her husband board with their domestics. In a few years a breach begins and widens. The husband, strained and drained of his energies at every point by the necessity of performing all the labor that Nature intended should be divided evenly between them, becomes an invalid. Perhaps it is consumption, paralysis, or something else. She, with her energies undrained by labor, is dissatisfied with an invalid companion, and, after a few years of wrangling, elopes or is divorced. What shall be said of this Hannah Jane?

One of the most inexplicable maladies which has ever afflicted mankind is the mania which persons suffering under an overdose of geography have for dying by freezing. There are now no less than ten expeditions of this class of scientific suicides who desire to escape death by drowning, hanging, consumption, liver complaint, horse disease, and, above all, the peaceable death of a Christian in his bed, by betaking themselves as near to the North Pole as is necessary to extinguish human life. The pretence that these expeditions sail northward to make discoveries was exploded nearly a century ago, by the last man who could, in the nature of the case, make a discovery, for he discovered that there was nothing there to be discovered. Since then, it is clear that the motive is death by freezing, which is said to be a peculiarly charming and felicitous mode of making one's exit from this world. Mr. Hall's American expedition has reached Tessiusak, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland, where it is trying to purchase sixty or seventy sledge-dogs to carry it further. It is said that our Danish friends in Greenland think that our American expedition will succeed in reaching the same point reached by Sir John Franklin and his crew, viz.: death by freezing. The Swedish expedition, which sailed in July from Tromso, is stopped at Spitzbergen, and will start for the Pole by reindeer sledge next spring. A Norwegian expedition is also circumnavigating Spitzbergen in search of the freezing point. A French expedition has put back, and failed, owing to breaking the screw of the vessel, while another Norwegian expedition failed, owing to its inability to find an opening in the ice. Mr. Octave Pavy is going from San Francisco to Wrangell's Land or to the bottom, on a monitor raft. Meanwhile, all the information of value which has been obtained concerning the Polar wastes has been picked up by the Norse sailors and whalemen who have in the regular course of their fishing discovered that the Siberian Sea, to the east of Spitzbergen, and around Nova Zembla, is warmed by the waters of the Gulf Stream sufficiently to keep it open nearly every summer. So far as yet known, a vessel might sail through to Behring's Strait in a single summer. This discovery, the only one of any estimable importance made in Arctic explorations of late years, would have been made just as soon had no expedition whatever been fitted out. The London *Athenæum* says "no more significant fact has been added to our knowledge of Arctic geography of late years," and this fact is extremely insignificant, as even if a vessel could sail through from Spitzbergen to Behring's Strait in one summer, it would be of no consequence, as there would be no reason why any vessel should do it. Altogether, therefore, it is clear that it is not the value of the discoveries made or anticipated that stimulate to Arctic explorations, but the ecstacies of death by freezing.

Mr. Charles Mathews, the veteran comedian, contributes an article to the November number of *Tinsley's Magazine*, on Sheridan's play of "The Critic," in which he takes occasion to justify, to some extent, the use of "gags" on the stage. "Gag" is the slang term in the theatrical profession for interpolations made by the actors, and the introduction of phrases and local "hits" not to be found in the original text of the play. It has been the custom of critics to decry this practice as one of the most pernicious of the profession; yet Mr. Mathews, an actor whose "legitimacy" will scarcely be called into question, comes to the defence of the practice with some excellent arguments. For instance, Sheridan's play of "The Critic," in which Mr. Mathews has acted *Puff* a thousand times, was essentially local in its humor, and abounded in pertinent impertinences, that were funny at the time of its original production, but which would be simply incomprehensible to an audience of the present day. Certain local characters, including even the manager of the theatre, were made the objects of good-natured ridicule. Mr. Mathews contends that it is only by supplying the place of these antiquated jokes with new ones, suited to the time and place of performance, that the interest of the play can be maintained. Besides, there are stage traditions of "business," or action, that are handed down from one generation to another, being originally the artistic additions of some great actor that contributed to the success of the play. It would be absurd to discard these because they are not to be found in the text. In spite of the dictum of the critics, Mr. Mathews assures us that the authors are exceedingly anxious to have the actors contribute additions of value to the text or action of their plays. He tells us of the rehearsal of a new piece of Dennery's upon a particular occasion when Bouffe, the famous French comedian, happened to be in a bad humor. He contented himself with repeating the lines of the piece until Dennery cried out impatiently: "*Mais ajoutez donc, Bouffe; vous n'ajoutez rien.*" Even Madison Morton, who is regarded as the best English farce-writer, has been known to complain when his favorite actors failed to contribute something of their own. Of course, Mr. Mathews condemns reckless interpolation, but we can understand, from his revelations, that a play frequently owes its success more to the actors than to the author.

The spread of cholera by railroads is attracting universal attention in Europe. It is not long since that Mr. Radcliffe made a report to the English Parliament, calling attention to the manner in which the development of the Continental railway system was assisting the propagation of the disease. M. Fernand Papillon, an eminent French physician, has just made a report of a similar character, which contains some interesting facts. He describes the measures which have been taken to stop the inroads of the disease from Arabia, Egypt, and Constantinople, and he credits both the Turkish and Persian Governments with a considerable degree of energy and intelligence in the premises. The Shah of Persia has placed every possible hindrance in the way of the movements of pilgrims, who have hitherto been carrying the pestilence with them and spreading it at their own will. M. Papillon thinks that the most danger is to be feared from the Russian side. Turkey and Russia between them are powerless to effect any sort of quarantine. The railways defy control. While about 30 persons disembark daily at Odessa and are placed in quarantine, about 400 arrive by rail and enter the town uncontrolled, and the same is true of Turkey. There is a vigorous quarantine for all who come by water, and the result is that travellers go from Russia to that country by rail, although it is a longer distance. As the Russo-Turkish system of railroads is being rapidly developed, it is easy to see that it is only furnishing greater facilities for the speed of the pestilence. Unless some form of railroad quarantine is established, the world is being daily brought into nearer contact with the birthplace of cholera.

M. Saint-Germain Leduc, a French advocate of woman's rights, has just published a long and stupid novel, under the title of "M. le Comte et Mme. la Comtesse," which is intended to advance his sentiments and assist in the emancipation of French women from the trials they suffer after marriage. Now, M. Saint-Germain Leduc and his dreary novel to the contrary notwithstanding, French women after marriage do not need half the emancipation that French women before marriage ought to have. The married woman in France is about as independent a creature as can be imagined in petticoats. She is free to go where she pleases and do about what she pleases, and there is seldom any comment upon her actions. She frequently retains the property which she brought to the marriage in her own right, and disposes of it as she will. According to the Catholic service, she is not even obliged to promise that she will "obey." She is absolute mistress in her own house. The civil contract makes every French marriage a *mariage de convenance*, in which the rights of the wife are distinctly defined. It is rather the unmarried woman of France who is in need of emancipation. The French girl is the product of the convent, a poor, weakly hot-house plant, that is nipped and withered by society when she is brought out to be plucked. Her schooling is not practical, her surroundings are narrow and cramped, her imagination is rendered morbid by depriving her of contact with the world, and she is in every way poorly prepared for the life upon which she is thrown at an early and immature age. M. Saint-Germain Leduc should rather write a novel called "The Daughter of M. le Comte and Mme. La Comtesse."

While the people of the United States have been comparatively indifferent concerning the recent settlement of the San Juan boundary dispute, and but very few of them have the remotest idea of the real question at issue, the English have got very excited over the decision of the Emperor of Germany, who was the arbitrator appointed by the Treaty of Washington. The comments of the press are very pointed. The *Spectator* says "the Emperor of Germany's decision is a very disagreeable fact for British Columbia, and an unfortunate one for the popularity of arbitration in Great Britain.' The *Morning Post* thinks the decision is "damaging to our interests and to our diplomatic reputation, as well as to the character of the Government." The *Telegraph* berates the geographical ignorance of the English negotiators. The other papers swallow the pill with as good grace as they can. In the meantime, that our readers may know what it is which is so exciting the English, we may state again that it is the decision of the question as to the boundary line between Vancouver's Island and the American territory, south of the forty-ninth parallel. The decision of the German Emperor fixes the line along the channel between Vancouver's Island and the Island of San Juan (the Haro Channel). The only particular advantage of this new line is the fact that in case of war a fort could be constructed on San Juan Island, which would cut off communication between Victoria and the continental part of British Columbia.

A curious and rather significant occurrence took place recently in the little French village La Chatre-Langlin. A violent thunder-storm devastated the fields of the peasantry, which the parish priest had previously blessed, assuring them in doing so that their crops were thereby secure. The exasperated people resolved to hold him responsible, forced their way into the church while he was there, thrashed him soundly, and then tore down his dwelling. Fourteen of them were arrested and condemned to pay fines of various amounts. The verdict against them seems a hard one. It is difficult to see what moral responsibility attaches to people who would take stock in such security as was offered them by the parish priest. The negroes in Africa have long reserved to themselves the right to beat their sorcerers if they did not prophesy rightly,—a practice which tends to make the latter very careful. The responsibility in the French case ought to have been divided in some way between the priest and his flock.

The use of the "cat," in punishing criminals, is just now being discussed in the various British journals. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests a novel substitute. He is in favor of the use of the galvanic battery, and contends that while a current may be run through the criminal, sufficient "to resemble the breaking of bones or the touch of hot iron," it could be stopped at once, and all pain would instantly disappear, leaving no "lacerated flesh, or livid welts," as souvenirs of punishment. We doubt very much whether this form of punishment would be sufficiently shocking to deter a criminal from his villanies, however much it might astonish him for the time being.

POLITICAL.

In answer to inquiries, the vote of Galena was—Greeley, 841; Grant, 620. In 1878, Grant had 5 majority.

—We believe it is not contemplated to elect a United States Senator by the Indiana Legislature until the regular session in January; but the caucus resolution indorsing Morton was required to relieve members from importunity, and let them attend to the business for which the special session was called.

—The vote of San Francisco was:

1868.		1872.	
Grant	12,183	Grant	11,859
Seymour	13,582	Greeley	11,286
		O'Conor	21

—There are 95 lawyers among the 133 delegates in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

—The late Legislature of Tennessee so districted the State that it was thought impossible for the Republicans to elect more than one Congressman; and, especially to defeat Mr. Maynard, the Knoxville (or Second) District was made 250 miles in length, to extend from North Carolina to Kentucky, and to run over into Middle Tennessee. This was regarded the perfection of partisan wisdom; but vengeance turned up on the wrong side.

—The vote for members of Congress in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) districts was:

Liberals.		*Republicans.*	
2. Schumaker	13,244	Perry	8,390
3. Goodrich	11,509	Woodford	15,167
4. Colahan	10,096	Crooke	11,010

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: "The next House of Representatives will be a House of great promise." Then it won't differ much from its predecessors.

—The Moberly (Mo.) *Monitor* proposes Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as the Opposition candidate for President four years hence.

—It is said that Mr. Jesse Grant, Postmaster of Covington, Ky., not having very good eyesight, dropped in a ballot for Judge Arthur, the Liberal candidate for Congress.

—The moral which Senator Anthony draws from the recent National voting-bee is, that the Republican party is an unusually big thing.

—If Colonel Jack Brown has been elected to Congress, as now seems probable, in the [illegible] Georgia District, there will be one—and only one—Straightout Bourbon member of the [illegible] House elected by Republican votes.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:

Mr. George Wilkes, we learn, announces his purpose to abjure President-making for the future, and devote himself to making a good sporting paper. He is understood to have [illegible] his interest in politics, his confidence in [illegible] ture,—he suspects Mr. Greeley of [illegible] one-term question,—and a number of [illegible] In short, he has discovered that the world is [illegible] and its dolls mainly stuffed with sawdust.

—The Baltimore *Sun* is in something of a quandary with regard to the effect the [illegible] election will have upon party organization [illegible] thinks new parties are likely to be organized [illegible] suggested by time and circumstances, [illegible] stopping to inquire what the effect will be.

ILLINOIS.

Official Returns from 94 Counties.

Counties.	1868.	1872.
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bureau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeKalb	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeWitt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]
DuPage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
JoDaviess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Salle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massac	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonough	[illegible]	[illegible]
McHenry	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moultrie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piatt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saline	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sangamon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tazewell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermilion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiteside	[illegible]	[illegible]
Will	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregate vote in 94 counties for President is 362,284, against 338,226 in the same counties for President in 1868, as follows:

1868.		1872.	
Grant	214,430	Grant	[illegible]
Seymour	171,575	Greeley	[illegible]
Grant's vote less than in 1868			[illegible]
Greeley's less than Seymour's			[illegible]

The aggregate vote in 89 counties for Governor is 345,997, against 343,863 in the same counties for President, as follows:

President.		*Governor.*	
Grant	192,148	Oglesby	[illegible]
Greeley	151,717	Koerner	[illegible]
Oglesby runs behind Grant			[illegible]
Koerner ahead of Greeley			[illegible]

The eight Counties of Cass, Cook, Crawford, Hardin, Jasper, Mason, Mercer, and Pope are to be added for President, and these, with Clinton, Fayette, Johnson, Kane, and White, are to be added for Governor. Unofficial reports from the counties above-named would indicate the majorities will finally be 56,000 for Grant and 43,000 for Oglesby. The Cook County vote is now being canvassed.

THE CHICAGO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

The Board of Revision of the returns of the recent election, yesterday completed the canvass of the ballots cast for members of the General Assembly in the First, Second, Third, and Seventh Legislative Districts, and announce the following "official" figures:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator.		Representatives.		
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator.		Representatives.		
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THIRD DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator.		Representatives.		
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Town.	Senators.		Representatives.		
Barrington	190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calumet	167	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cicero	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elk Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston	541	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	165	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake View	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont	224	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leyden	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyons	142	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Trier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northfield	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orland	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palatine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proviso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schaumburg	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thornton	251	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,716	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	2,444	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

n Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at House.

P. Franks, of Liverpool, Engla Sherman yesterday.

oo-Chow, China, was represented in erday, by T. P. Hedges, Esq., at

B. Cook, of the Toronto *Express*, yesterday, stopping at the Gardne

iss May Howard, the actress, of co, is at the Sherman House.

A "sewing circle" in this city 2.22 to relieve the distress of Bosto

Washington Heights Literary So eet this evening in a sociable way at nce of Mr. Parker.

Mr. T. V. Sheridan will give a gen tion of the principles of phonograp Chicago University this afternoon at

The Board of Public Works yesterd building permit to A. S. Wright fo story and basement brick building, on Quincy street, west of State.

The following persons were at th yesterday: W. H. Shipman, Kent eral Wm. Myers, U. S. A.; Robt. Pittsburgh; A. H. Stafford, Marqu A. Punch, Mobile; C. L. Wright, Charles S. Howe, Philadelphia.

The ladies of the Ninth Presby hold their third sociable ing. They Church parlors will attended, and are

At the Sherman House yesterday Trexler, Fort Wayne; W. Wandon, W. Jefferson, Memphis; T. Kenwor delphia; R. P. Pyke, New York; C. man, Boston; A. Chapin, Alaban McDowell, Kansas; A. E. Elmore, G

Eight or ten gambling houses already established in what was once district of the South Side. Captain doubtless personally inspect the inte one of these nights.

At the Briggs House, yesterday, Carmichael, Iowa; V. R. Townsend Geo. N. Fletcher, Detroit; P. B Lake City; I. Z. Smith, St. Lou Doubleday, Washington, D. C.; J. Albany.

It is believed that fully three-fo members of the police force will resignations if the order concerning ties and clean boots is strictly enf ery among them now is, "Is our A dependence a sham?"

The following were among the a Gardner House, yesterday: Gene U. S. A.; W. A. Northrup and Charle and, New York; B. Hanson, Phil C. Hudson, St. Louis; W. S. Petti Pittsburgh.

Dr. Charles A. Fowler entered up as President of the Northwestern U Evanston, yesterday. The Doctor the residence of Richard Somers, E the University campus, and is movin from the city.

The Chief of Police refuses to a the belt was introduced into the un force merely as a matter of unif contrivance to keep the pantaloons of the policemen from falling dow erally understood, however, that latter object in view.

A burglar named James Monroe, tured on Wednesday night, while breaking into the clothing store Madison street, was arraigned be Scully, at the West Side Court, y was remanded for further examinat $2,000. There is another charg pending against the same individual.

The State street dummy has being afflicted with a sore throttle ning at the nozzle, a discharge of fire-box, and a general prostration tum, causing sudden stoppages o About 6 o'clock last evening, it w and had to be doctored before it again. A dose of sledge-hammers a is the usual remedy.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the Quaker whose labors have been so wonderf ful in Philadelphia, New York, B other Eastern cities, arrived in this day morning, and spoke in the Nor nacle (corner Ontario and Wells evening. She speaks in the sa evening, and Sunday morning, and Congregational Church Sunday eve

Commissioner Klokke was the on the Board of Police visible at Polic ters yesterday, though it was the r meeting day, and there was cons ness of importance to be disposed sioner Sheridan is understood to b missioner Talcott is travelling in M der, perhaps, to become somewh to the cares of private life before them next month.

At a quarter before 7 o'clock ye ing, fire was discovered in the larg and school furniture factory of No. 41 South Jefferson street. Th extinguished after machinery, building had been damaged about surance is as follows: Lycomi and German, of Erie, $1,500 each of St. Louis, $2,500; and No $3,000. The fire resulted from construction of the kiln. An alarm ed from Box 317.

The Mayor desires the saloon ke been, or may be, fined for violati ordinance, to understand tha useless for them to ask him amount assessed against them. H his mind not to suspend any fine, saloon keepers will save time an Honor by ceasing to call at the Ma

The following subscriptions, reported, have been made by the dealers of this city for the relief ers by the fire at Boston: Dogg Hills, $500; Phelps, Dodge & Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., $ & Co., $200; McAuley, Yoe & Co., Henderson & Co., $500; M. D. $500; C. H. Fargo & Co., $200; Co., $200; Wesge, Kirtland & C Thos. J. Shay, $25.

Mrs. L. B. Chandler will speak the parlor of Mrs. George Sco Warren avenue, on Friday, at 2½ Mrs. Chandler is the agent of t cation Association of Boston, and carried on the work of parlor le taxing her hearers, but in view calamity in Boston, her friends called upon to carry on the wo expense. Therefore, they have for the small admission fee of good women who feel an interes educating women in the needs of cordially invited. Subject: " bilities of Women."

Bernard Stettner, a boarder at street, was found hanging by a in the ceiling of his bedroom, at terday morning. He was mis breakfast table by the landlord who, upon going to his chamber found him as stated. The bo cold, but life had been extinct Stettner was a single man, 34 ye was employed in the dry goods L. Kneir, No. 192 North aven letters or documents of any ki explain why he took his life. In the inquest was held, at which dict was rendered.

The marriage season has open couples from the country come cago to spend the honeymoon. tected very easily. The bride w regardless of the weather, the takes off his gloves, and both They call each other "de "ducky," "love," and are alway of embracing each other. The for their courage. With the e and Mrs. Adam, indorsed by th six thousand years staring them face the music, each other, and a good thing for the future tha

STEAM IN STRE

BURLINGTON

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribu

SIR: I entirely agree with y respondent "H.," on this mo ject. There is no human preju absurd than the objections wh the use of steam in the str means of accommodating those lance in the suburbs and do bu ness portions. The leading o that horses will be frightene what a sagacious creature a pelled to be, and how totally comes to the noises of a loc objection at all. Regarding

from the recent National voting-bee is, that the Republican party is an unusually big thing.

—If Colonel Jack Brown has been elected to Congress, as now seems probable, in the Third Georgia District, there will be one—and only one—Straighout Bourbon member of the next House elected by Republican votes.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:

Mr. George Wilkes, we learn, announces a firm purpose to abjure President-making for the future, and devote himself to making a good sporting paper. He is understood to have simultaneously lost his interest in politics, his confidence in human nature,—he suspects Mr. Greeley of unsoundness on the one-term question,—and a number of election-bets. In short, he has discovered that the world is hollow, and its dolls mainly stuffed with sawdust.

—The Baltimore *Sun* is in something of a quandary with regard to the effect the recent election will have upon party organization, and thinks new parties are likely to be organized, as suggested by time and circumstances, without stopping to inquire what the effect will be.

ILLINOIS.

Official Returns from 94 Counties.

Counties	1868		1872		1872	
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bureau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeKalb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeWitt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DuPage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jo Daviess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Salle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McHenry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moultrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piatt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pope	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sangamon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tazewell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermilion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiteside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Will	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	186,143	202,260	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregate vote in 94 counties for President is 362,284, against 386,296 in the same counties for President in 1868, as follows:

1868.		1872.	
Grant	214,420	Grant	[illegible]
Seymour	171,875	Greeley	[illegible]
Grant's vote less than in 1868			[illegible]
Greeley's less than Seymour's			11,818

The aggregate vote in 89 counties for Governor is 346,997, against 348,863 in the same counties for President, as follows:

President.		*Governor.*	
Grant	192,146	Oglesby	[illegible]
Greeley	151,717	Koerner	[illegible]
Oglesby runs behind Grant			1,380
Koerner ahead of Greeley			4,[illegible]

The eight Counties of Cass, Cook, Crawford, Hardin, Jasper, Mason, Mercer, and Pope are to be added for President, and these, with Clinton, Fayette, Johnson, Kane, and White, are to be added for Governor. Unofficial reports from the counties above-named would indicate that majorities will finally be 56,000 for Grant and 43,000 for Oglesby. The Cook County vote is now being canvassed.

THE CHICAGO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

The Board of Revision of the returns of the recent election, yesterday completed the count of the ballots cast for members of the General Assembly in the First, Second, Third, and Seventh Legislative Districts, and announced the following "official" figures:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator.		Representatives.			
	Bogue [illegible]	Sheahan [illegible]	Brailey [illegible]	Wayne [illegible]	Seed [illegible]	[illegible]
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,242	2,338	4,593	4,573	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator.		Representatives.			
	Thompson, Rep.	Wadsworth, Lib.	Wicker, Rep.	Hopkins, Rep.	Sherman, Lib.	[illegible]
Third	1,988	1,073	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	6,[illegible]	2,677	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		

THIRD DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator.		Representatives.			
	Davidson, Rep.	Kehoe, Lib.	Hildreth, Ind.	Cullerton, Rep.	Rehm, Lib.	[illegible]
Sixth	829	1,550	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	702	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	985	1,564	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,516	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority		1,479				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Town.	Senators.		Representatives.				
	Williamson, Rep.	Parker, Lib.	Flass, Ind.	Snow, Rep.	Dolton, Rep.	Bush, Lib.	[illegible]
Barrington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calumet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cicero	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elk Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake View	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leyden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Trier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palatine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proviso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schaumburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thornton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,716	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	2,[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at the Tremont House.

W. P. Franks, of Liverpool, England, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Foo-Chow, China, was represented in Chicago, yesterday, by T. P. Hedges, Esq., at the Sherman.

J. B. Cook, of the Toronto *Express*, was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Gardner.

Miss May Howard, the actress, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman House.

A "sewing circle" in this city contributed $42.22 to relieve the distress of Boston.

Washington Heights Literary Society will meet this evening in a sociable way at the residence of Mr. Parker.

Mr. T. V. Sheridan will give a general exposition of the principles of phonography at the Chicago University this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued a building permit to A. S. Wright for a three-story and basement brick building, 70x75 feet, on Quincy street, west of State.

The following persons were at the Tremont yesterday: W. H. Shipman, Kentucky; General Wm. Myers, U. S. A.; Robt. McKnight, Pittsburgh; A. H. Stafford, Marquette; John A. Punch, Mobile; C. L. Wright, Cincinnati; Charles S. Howe, Philadelphia.

The ladies of the Ninth Presbyterian Church hold their third sociable [illegible] season at the Church parlors [illegible] attended, and are pleasant affairs.

At the Sherman House yesterday: Dr. L. Traxler, Fort Wayne; W. Wandon, Winona; J. W. Jefferson, Memphis; T. Kenworthy, Philadelphia; B. P. Pyke, New York; C. N. Dickerman, Boston; A. Chapin, Alabama; H. C. McDowell, Kansas; A. E. Elmore, Green Bay.

Eight or ten gambling houses have been already established in what was once the burnt district of the South Side. Captain Hickey will doubtless personally inspect the interior of them one of these nights.

At the Briggs House, yesterday, were: L. Carmichael, Iowa; V. R. Townsend, Boston; Geo. N. Fletcher, Detroit; P. Bartlett, Salt Lake City; L. Z. Smith, St. Louis; H. H. Doubleday, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Hoag, Albany.

It is believed that fully three-fourths of the members of the police force will tender their resignations if the order concerning black neckties and clean boots is strictly enforced. The cry among them now is, "Is our American Independence a sham?"

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday: General A. Baird, U. S. A.; W. A. Northrup and Charles H. Towne and, New York; B. Hanson, Philadelphia; N. C. Hudson, St. Louis; W. S. Pottis and wife, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Charles A. Fowler entered upon his duties as President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, yesterday. The Doctor has rented the residence of Richard Somers, Esq., opposite the University campus, and is moving his family from the city.

The Chief of Police refuses to state whether the belt was introduced into the uniform of the force merely as a matter of uniform, or as a contrivance to keep the pantaloons of a majority of the policemen from falling down. It is generally understood, however, that he had the latter object in view.

A burglar named James Monroe, who was captured on Wednesday night, while in the act of breaking into the clothing store No. 240 West Madison street, was arraigned before Justice Scully, at the West Side Court, yesterday, and was remanded for further examination in bail of $2,000. There is another charge of robbery pending against the same individual.

The State street dummy has the epizooty, being afflicted with a sore throttle valve, a running at the nozzle, a discharge of fire from the fire-box, and a general prostration of the system, causing sudden stoppages on the street. About 6 o'clock last evening, it was attacked, and had to be doctored before it could move again. A dose of sledge-hammers and cold water is the usual remedy.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the Quakeress preacher, whose labors have been so wonderfully successful in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and other Eastern cities, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and spoke in the North Side Tabernacle (corner Ontario and Wells streets) last evening. She speaks in the same place this evening, and Sunday morning, and in the First Congregational Church Sunday evening.

Commissioner Klokke was the only member of the Board of Police visible at Police Headquarters yesterday, though it was the regular weekly meeting-day, and there was considerable business of importance to be disposed of. Commissioner Sheridan is understood to be ill, and Commissioner Talcott is travelling in Michigan, in order, perhaps, to become somewhat accustomed to the cares of private life before entering upon them next month.

At a quarter before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the large planing mill and school furniture factory of A. H. Andrews, No. 41 South Jefferson street. The flames were extinguished after machinery, material, and building had been damaged about $500. The insurance is as follows: Lycoming, Allemania, and German, of Erie, $1,500 each; Commercial, of St. Louis, $2,500; and North Missouri, $3,000. The fire resulted from the defective construction of the kiln. An alarm was sounded from Box 317.

The Mayor desires the saloon keepers who have been, or may be, fined for violating the Sunday ordinance, to understand that it will be useless for them to ask him to remit the amount assessed against them. He has made up his mind not to suspend any fine, and hence the saloon keepers will save time and oblige His Honor by ceasing to call at the Mayor's office.

The following subscriptions, not previously reported, have been made by the boot and shoe dealers of this city for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Boston: Doggett, Bassett & Hills, $500; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, $500; Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., $200; M. Selz & Co., $200; McAuley, Yoe & Co., $100; C. M. Henderson & Co., $500; M. D. Wells & Co., $500; C. H. Fargo & Co., $200; T. B. Weber & Co., $200; Weage, Kirtland & Ordway, $200; Thos. J. Shay, $25.

Mrs. L. B. Chandler will speak to ladies in the parlor of Mrs. George Scoville, No. 260 Warren avenue, on Friday, at 2½ o'clock p. m. Mrs. Chandler is the agent of the Moral Education Association of Boston, and heretofore has carried on the work of parlor lectures without taxing her hearers, but in view of the recent calamity in Boston, her friends in Chicago feel called upon to carry on the work at their own expense. Therefore, they have decided to ask for the small admission fee of 25 cents. All good women who feel an interest in the work of educating women in the needs of the hour, are cordially invited. Subject: "The Responsibilities of Women."

Bernard Stettner, a boarder at No. 230 Dayton street, was found hanging by a rope to a hook in the ceiling of his bedroom, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He was missed from the breakfast table by the landlord of the house, who, upon going to his chamber to arouse him, found him as stated. The body was not then cold, but life had been extinct some minutes. Stettner was a single man, 34 years of age, and was employed in the dry goods establishment of L. Kneir, No. 192 North avenue. He left no letters or documents of any kind which would explain why he took his life. In the afternoon the inquest was held, at which a verdict of suicide was rendered.

The marriage season has opened, and young couples from the country come every day to Chicago to spend the honeymoon. They can be detected very easily. The bride wears a white veil regardless of the weather, the groom never takes off his gloves, and both look sheepish. They call each other "dear," "darling," "ducky," "love," and are always on the verge of embracing each other. They deserve credit for their courage. With the example of Adam and Mrs. Adam, indorsed by the experience of six thousand years staring them in the face, they face the music, each other, and the future. It's a good thing for the future that they do.

STEAM IN STREETS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I entirely agree with you, and your correspondent "H.," on this most important subject. There is no human prejudice that is more absurd than the objections which are made to the use of steam in the streets of cities, as a means of accommodating those who live at a distance in the suburbs and do business in the business portions. The leading objection always is, that horses will be frightened. Considering what a sagacious creature a city horse is compelled to be, and how totally indifferent he becomes to the noises of a locomotive, this is no objection at all. Regarding the greatest good to the greatest number as the chief aim and object of human institutions, this ought not to be entertained, even if it were an objection, which it is not.

I am the inventor of an exceedingly-easy-running and economical steam-engine. With ten to twenty-five pounds pressure of steam, it will easily make five miles an hour, with a capacity of three times the speed, if necessary. The space now occupied in the streets by the horses in front of a car could be utilized to give double the present accommodation for passengers, and may be carried along with a power of eight to ten horses. The engine is nearly noiseless, and, if coke or anthracite coal were used, would be smokeless. It is controlled by the link lever entirely, and could be instantaneously stopped or started.

A pair of these engines may be seen any day in full operation. They can be fitted up complete, to occupy not more than four feet of the front of a street-car, for less than $1,000. My present engagements prevents working this enterprise now; but, if any of your railway companies wish to test it, I will cheerfully furnish all plans, &c., free of charge.

There is no reason, whatever, why the present horse epidemic may not be turned to good account, if the unreasonable objections to steam in the streets can be thereby overcome. There must be a limit somewhere to filling up the streets of cities with horses that are unnecessary, and the sooner it is reached the better.

If you, Mr. Editor, [illegible] the object in view, I will donate whatever may be realized from it to [illegible] benevolent institution you may name.

J. F. TALLANT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST PATTI-MARIO CONCERT.

The first of the short season of concerts by the Patti-Mario troupe was given last evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The church was moderately filled, and, for this failure to draw out the customary large and brilliant audiences with which Carlotta Patti has usually been greeted in Chicago, undoubtedly a fair share must be attributed to the sudden cold weather, and the uncertainties of travel. These, however, are not the only reasons which may be cited to account for it. It must be acknowledged, with reference to this troupe, that it possesses no point of interest sufficiently strong to draw a great crowd. Carlotta Patti has been before the public so often with her florid songs that she has ceased to exert that influence she once had, although she has still her old vivacity, sparkle, and brilliancy. Miss Cary (had the misfortune to make her first tour through the country in the shadow of Nilsson, when all the musical interest centered in the latter. The result was that she has not yet made that impression upon concert-goers which her fine musical intelligence, as well as vocal ability, should create. There are several other names which are strange here. Sauret and Scolari are unknown to Chicago concert-goers. Carreno, although she has been playing ever since childhood, in her long wanderings, never happened here. Mario remains, but Mario is a magnet only where he has sung before. There is a certain interest attaching to the great tenor of the past as there is to an old soldier, the hero of great battles and brilliant victories. The general public cares little, however, for battles which were not fought here. Mario commenced to sing when Chicago was only a block-house, and knew no more of music than such as the Pottawatomies were accustomed to make. He made his *debut* on the operatic stage in Paris when Chicago was comparatively a howling wilderness. His great triumphs belong to a past generation, and very few of those who live here to-day will find any consolation in the fact that he was once the greatest *Raoul* and *Manrico* in the world. The sentiment of the musician, however, will incline him to regard the veteran tenor with a lively interest. If he cannot hear him as he used to sing, there is a certain degree of satisfaction in seeing the singer, who, over thirty years ago, took rank with such great artists as Malibran, Rubini, Lablache, Sontag, and Tamburini, and getting some glimpses of the vocal art which distinguished them, and will make them famous for all time. Unfortunately, however, the present generation is practical and prosaic. It does not grow very enthusiastic over the dead lion, and cares little for the idols which its fathers worshipped. Mario is not alone in this respect. Formes, Ronconi, and others, once grand lyric artists, of world-wide fame, have suffered the same fate.

Regarding the troupe, therefore, although the concert was a pleasant and enjoyable one, it was not a success which provokes enthusiasm or will be marked down as a notable event of the musical year. It created nothing new and added nothing. It was a concert of an evening. It was easy to see that the interest centered in Mario. He was greeted respectfully, and with a certain degree of sympathetic cordiality, when he appeared with Miss Cary to take his part in the Rossini duo, "Mira la bianca luna," as well as in his solo, "M'Appari," which has become familiarly threadbare. There is an equal degree of pain and pleasure in listening to him. Time has blighted his voice in almost every part, and the once grand tenor is in mournful ruin. His lower voice has no strength, his highest he dares not use except with the greatest caution, and there is a vagueness and feebleness through it all; and yet how superbly the old veteran sings, even without a voice! The art is still there. The splendid school of those old days he still keeps, and he constantly gives you suggestions of that once matchless voice. The great artist is in decay, but he has not forgotten his art, and even now sings better than many a tenor fitted out with a voice and nothing else. He is still subserving a grand purpose in teaching those how to sing who think they know how. His duo with Cary was encored, and produced an almost childish delight upon the part of the old singer, and they replied with the familiar duo "Per valli, per boschi," in which again his consummate art was displayed, at times so perfectly that it seemed as if he were about to defy inexorable time and break out with a flight of song as grand as those with which he fascinated the world thirty years ago. Carlotta Patti had for her numbers the brilliant bravura of Proch's which Peschka-Leutner sang at the Boston Jubilee in June, and the "Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto," to the last of which she replied with the Scotch ballad of "'Twas within a Mile of Edinboro Town." We hardly need say anything of her vocalization,—we have so many times referred to it. She still has all her old, precise and clear, sharp-cut manner, and that brilliancy and elasticity of voice and great compass which have made her peerless in the bravura style of music. But, as these qualities are not characteristic of Scotch music, which, on the other hand, requires simplicity and feeling, it is not remarkable that her singing of the ballad was unsatisfactory, however elegant her performance of the Italian music might have been. Miss Cary's efforts increased the favorable impressions which have been hitherto formed of her as a vocalist. She needs but a few opportunities to sing before our concert audiences to establish herself as a firmer favorite and make her reputation as one of the best voices and most finished contralto singers we have ever had here. The fair young Venezuelan, Teresa Carreno, with her bright brunette face, her dark eyes and hair, has a fascinating personal appearance to aid her in making a success. She is a good player, but not a great artiste yet. In rapid technical passages she plays with an abandon and boldness that are very charming, but in slow movements, which require smoothness and expression, her touch sometimes has mechanical hardness and her style grows careless. Now and then, however, she gives herself up to the demands of the music and plays admirably, at times throwing herself upon the keys with genuine tropical fervor only to subside again into listlessness. The care, precision, and finish of real art are wanting. Sauret, the violinist, is, in most respects, the real artist of the troupe, and will soon rise to a rank with the highest virtuosi. No fault can be found with his technique. It is satisfactory in every part, and the greatest difficulties are conquered with perfect ease. Besides this he has the faculty of producing a smooth, rich, admirable tone, and plays with an expression which strongly reminds one of Vieuxtemps. Scolari, who recently joined the troupe, is a baritone of considerable dramatic ability, and possesses a smooth, even voice of pleasant quality.

The concert this evening will be given at the Union Park Congregational Church. The programme is as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Duo for piano and violin—Andante from Kreuzer Sonata .... Beethoven
M'lle Carreno and Mons. Emile Sauret.
2. Aria—"Madamina," from "Don Giovanni." .... Mozart
Signor Renato Scolara.
3. Violin Solo—"Di tanti palpiti." .... Rossini
Mons. Emile Sauret.
4. Balero from "Sicilian Vespers." .... Verdi
M'lle Carlotta Patti.
5. Piano Solo—Fantasia on "Rigoletto." .... Liszt
M'lle Teresa Carreno.
6. Duo—"Trovatore." .... Verdi
Miss Annie Louise Cary and Sig. Mario.

PART SECOND.

1. Violin Solo—Fantasia on Russian airs .... Wieniawsky
Mons. Emile Sauret.
2. Aria—"Il mio tesoro." .... Mozart
Sig. Mario.
3. Swiss Echo Song .... Eckert
M'lle Carlotta Patti.
4. Piano Solo—"Revue a Prague." .... Carreno
M'lle Teresa Carreno.
5. Quartette—From "Lucia." .... Donizetti
M'lle Patti, Miss Cary, Sig. Mario, Sig. Scolara.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Maggie Mitchell continues in "Fanchon" at McVicker's, attracting rather better audiences, but not so large as she deserves. At Aiken's the houses are improving, as "Humpty Dumpty," Fox's engagement, draws to a close. It has just begun to be realized that an extra fine entertainment is being given at Aiken's, and people are hurrying along to see it before it is too late. At Hooley's, "Humpty" is also on his last legs, this being the last week. The "Black Crook" at the Academy of Music, with entirely new features in the ballet, holds its own in patronage. We shall be afflicted with it no more after this week—let us hope forever. The Arlington, Cotton and Kemble Minstrels at Myer's Opera House, and the Georgia Minstrels at Nixon's, are both giving good bills to light houses.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

On Sunday evening next, at the Academy of Music, a sacred concert is to be given by the Peake Family Bell Ringers and Vocalists. An entertainment of an enjoyable character, and at the same time suited to the occasion, is promised, and may reasonably be expected, from a troupe of such excellent reputation.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. W. Blaisdell severed his connection with the Academy of Music Company on Wednesday evening, and yesterday left for New York, together with Mr. R. M. Hooley, for the purpose of organizing a dramatic company for Hooley's Theatre. Under the new arrangement both Mr. Blaisdell and Mr. Padgett acquire a managerial and proprietary interest in the theatre.

Mr. Milton Nobles, an actor of excellent repute, has been engaged by Manager Gardner as a member of the Academy Company, and will make his first appearance next Monday evening.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

The play of "Caste" will be performed at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, this evening, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois. The parts will be sustained by some of the leading amateurs of the city, as follows: *Polly*, Mrs. Arthur; *The Marquise*, Miss Forrest; *Hawtree*, Mr. Forsythe; *Eccles*, Mr. Beardsley; *Dixon*, Mr. Muchmore; *Esther*, Miss Isabella Remick; *D'Alroy*, Mr. Barnes, the Secretary of the Hospital.

Fireman's Fund of California.

The losses of this Company having been erroneously stated at $130,000, the following despatch, just received, in correction of the error will now be in order:

OFFICE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1872.

Thos. S. Chard, Manager, No. 177 Madison street, Chicago:

C. Wolcott Brooks, one of our Directors, now in Boston, telegraphs: "Deducting reinsurance, $70,000 will fully settle every loss." Dornin leaves Thursday for Boston to settle. Telegrams from every direction report largely increased business. The current month will more than make us good on Boston investment.

D. J. STAPLES, President.

Again the "Fireman's Fund" stands in the smoke and flame of a burning city, and now once more interposes her golden shield between her patrons and ruin. The star of hope is on her forehead and the cornucopia of wealth is in her hand.

Copper and Brass Work.

In the description of the new pumping engine, yesterday, and the exquisite copper work attached thereto, credit should have been given to Edward Smeeth, not Smuthe, as printed. Mr. Smeeth has been established since 1853, almost twenty years, and is the proprietor of the "Pioneer Copper and Brass Works," of this city. He makes a specialty of heavy copper and brass work for water works, rolling mills, distilleries, breweries, &c. Plumbers' boilers and brass castings, tin and sheet iron articles, are manufactured. Mr. Smeeth also manufactures the latest improved alcohol apparatus, and has erected quite a number in different parts of the country during the past year. The foundry is at the corner of West Randolph and Desplaines streets, where orders can be left and be promptly filled. This is the only shop of its kind in Chicago.

Master's Sale of Real Estate.

There will be a sale of first-class residence property in the North Division on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 a. m., at the east door of the old Court House on Clark street, by Ira Scott, Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner, under decree in partition. The premises are situated on the northwest corner of Erie and State streets, being 50 feet on Erie and 100 on State. Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. For information as to title, etc., apply to Rosenthal & Peirce, No. 328 Wabash avenue.

Notice to Shippers.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1872.

The arrangement made with the Michigan Central Railroad to receive freight at that Company's depot, is discontinued. Freight must now be delivered at our own depot on Van Buren street.

To Italy Direct.

The Anchor Line steamship Napoli will sail from the Company's pier, No. 20 North River, New York, for Genoa, calling at Gibraltar, on Saturday, Nov. 23. Cabin passage, $90 to $[illegible]. Apply to Henderson Brothers, No. 324 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Banking.

We receive deposits, discount business paper, and transact a regular commercial banking business, at either our South or West Side offices.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Money is close and dear, with the bulk of the business at 1-32@1-16, with exceptions at 7 gold at the opening and close.

Sterling dull and heavy at 108¾@108⅞ for 60 days.

Gold was heavy and lower, with frequent fluctuations between 113⅛ and 113, under the influence of London advices, specie shipments, and the sale of only one million by the Treasury. The market closed at 113⅛@113¼. Loans 1@7 per cent for carrying. Treasury disbursements, $389,000. The probable shipments on Saturday will be $1,500,000.

Governments are rather lower and steady.

State bonds neglected.

The stock market was quiet throughout the day, but in the main heavy and ½@¾ per cent lower, with the principal fall in Pacific Mail and Western Union; it closed weak.

There is, however, a general opposition to any further inflation of the currency, and a conservative and hopeful feeling as to the future.

It is rumored that the Lake Shore Railroad Company intend to issue six millions of new bonds for the completion of their double track.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	115⅛
5-20s of '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	115⅛
Coupons, '64	112⅜	New 5s	109⅞
Coupons, '65	112⅛	10-40s	108⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	73⅜	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	73⅜	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	103	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	76⅜	Wabash	69⅛
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94⅛	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	87⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	75	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	76⅛	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	88	C. & A. pfd	113
New York Central	98⅛	O. & M.	44⅛
Erie	50⅛	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	129
Harlem	114⅛	Lake Shore	88⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31⅛
Michigan Central	113	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Un. Pacific stocks	34⅛
Northwestern	86⅛	U. P. bonds	87⅛
N. W. pfd	86⅛	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	107⅛	Del., Lac & W	96
N. J. Cen	101	B., H. & Erie	7⅛
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—11 a. m.—Flour 29s 6d. Wheat winter, 11s 4d; spring, 11s@11s 10d; white, 12s 6d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s@28s 3d. Lard, 30s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 28s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £136,000.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—5 p. m.—CONSOLS—Money, 92; account, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 90⅛; 5-20s of '67, 92⅛; 10-40s, 87⅛; new 5's, 88⅛; Erie, 40⅛.

TALLOW—43s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—5-20's of '62, 95⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Rentes, 52f 62 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9⅛c; Orleans, 10⅛c; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 4d; flour, 29s 6d; corn, 28s.

Beef, 63s 6d. Lard, 39s. Pork, 55s. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 37s. Tallow, 44s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 595, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,182, or 246 cars, against 173 the same time last week. Market active; nearly all the offerings disposed of. About 1,100 changed hands. Sales: 448 Indiana steers, averaging 1,100@1,314 lbs, at $4.75@5.15; 22 Indiana stockers, averaging 955 lbs, at $4.00; 226 Ohio steers, averaging 1,152@1,461 lbs, at $5.25@6.87½; 14 Ohio cows and heifers, averaging 1,214 lbs, at $3.32½; 160 Illinois steers, averaging 1,094@1,230 lbs, at $4.75@6.40; 17 Michigan steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $5.75; 89 Texas steers, averaging 1,130 lbs, at $4.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,000, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,600, against 13,800 the same time last week. Market depressed. Canada lambs, $6.00@7.00; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.75; Western sheep, $3.50@5.00. Sales 1,595 Canada lambs, av 63@88 lbs, at $6.40@6.85; 643 Canada sheep, av 108@128 lbs, at $5.50@5.65; 427 Michigan sheep, av 89@94 lbs, at $3.75@5.44; 361 Ohio sheep, av 89@104 lbs, at $5.12½@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 6,500, making the total supply for the week thus far 30,400, against 37,600 for the same time last week. Market dull at $4.45@4.50. Choice droves a shade higher figure. Sales: 2,000 head Ohio and Michigan hogs, averaging 200@300 lbs, at $4.50; 248 Ohio hogs, averaging 280 lbs, at $4.60.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, 1,600, making 6,400 since Saturday, against 8,600 for the same time last week. A rain storm, with a glut of sheep poultry, retards the cattle trade, but still all have been early sold at about ⅛c higher than Monday. No prime stock. Texans sold at 8½@10½c. Sales, 11 cars 5 cwt, 8⅛c; 11 cars 6 cwt, 10@10¼c; 3 cars 960 lbs, 10c, 56 lbs per cwt; 10 cars 5½ to 6 cwt, 9⅛c; 5 cars Ohio, 1,150 lbs, at 12c.

SHEEP—Received 4,800 to-day and 18,700 since Saturday, against 17,300 the same time last week. Market good at firmer rates, or 6½@7c for fair to good sheep, and 9c for fat lambs. Sales: 3 cars sheep 86 lbs 6⅛c; car 91 lbs 7c; car 116 lbs Canadas 7⅛c; car fine 88 lbs Canada lambs 9⅛c; car 84 lbs State 7⅛c; deck load 85 lbs Ohio, 8c.

HOGS—6,900 to-day and 41,300 since Saturday, against 27,700 the same time last week. Market demoralized and prices constantly receding. Sales: 2 cars 220 lb Ohio at 4⅞c, and 1 car 195 lbs at $4.94 per cwt. The finest will scarcely reach $5.00.

Dressed sold at 5⅛c for extreme heavy; 6c for 200 lbs; 6⅛c for 160 lbs, and 7c for pigs. There are too many hogs.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—CATTLE—Opened with considerable animation and advanced ⅛c, but the receipts being in excess of the demand, the market closed at last week's prices. The very best on sale to-day sold at 6@7⅛c; that generally rated first quality, 4⅛@6c; medium or good fair quality, 3⅛@4⅛c. Receipts, 2,400; sales, 1,973.

HOGS—Firmer; the pens almost bare; sales at 5⅛@8⅛c. Receipts, 5,044.

SHEEP—Are in good demand for good; common dull; fair to good, 4@5c; good to extra, 5@6c. Receipts, 1,566.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—CATTLE—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best 6½ to 6⅞c; stockers 3½ to 4c; prospects fair.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals fair; best 5½ to 5⅞c; medium, 4½ to 5c; common, 2½ to 4c; prospects fair.

HOGS—Market very bad; arrivals very heavy; Philadelphia $4.30 to $4.45; Yorkers $4.10 to $4.20; prospects very dull.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Business has been checked by the rain to-day, and the only active feature of the market is the demand for flannels and woollens of all descriptions, which are selling at rates showing an advance of from 7½ to 10 per cent over late prices. Cotton goods are quiet but very firm. Masconomet shirtings advanced ½c per yard, but there are no other quotable changes. Foreign goods are dull but firm in price, especially for silks and black ribbons.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, but unchanged; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.65@6.85; good to choice, $7.00@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@5.95. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower, with very moderate export demand; receipts, 218,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.28@1.30; No. 3 Chicago, $1.34@1.35; No. 2 do, $1.41@1.42½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.47½@1.49; winter red Western, $1.63; amber, $1.70; white, $1.90. Rye unchanged. Barley, more active; Canada western, $1.17@1.18. Malt quiet; four-rowed State $1.25. Corn lower, with fair export demand; receipts, 257,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63c; sail do, 63½@64c; good to prime mixed Western in store, 62@63½c. Oats firm; receipts, 24,000 bu; old Western mixed, 47½@50c; new, 44@45c; white, 48@50c; black Western, 40@44c.

EGGS—Firm; Western 31@32c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9⅛@10c; Cuba, 9⅛@10⅛c. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 7⅛@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14⅛c; refined, 27⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 61½@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and easier; mess $15.75@15.95; prime mess $15.00. Beef active; mess $4.00@8.50; extra $8.50@10.00. Hams quiet at 31@33c; tierce active and firmer; prime mess 13@14c; India mess 18@25c. Cut meats weak; shoulders for January 5⅛c. Middles weak; short rib 8⅛@8⅛c; short clear for January 7⅛@7⅛c; spot 8⅛c. Lard active; No. 1 prime steam 8⅛@8⅛c; kettle 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Weak; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@15c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95⅛c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring in good demand at $1.10, but held higher; winter dull; No. 3 red, $1.57@1.58. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2 mixed, 34@35c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25⅛c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c; sample lots Minnesota, 75@85c. Rye dull; 64c for prime.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots new at $14.50. Green meats lower; hams from block, 7⅛c. Bulk meats lower; loose shoulders and clear sides, to arrive one week, salted, 4 and 7⅛c. Bacon lower for clear sides, at 11c; no shoulders or clear rib offered. Lard quiet, firmer; offered at 7⅛c without buyers.

HOGS—Lower at $3.60@3.90. Receipts, 7,900.

CATTLE—Best grades scarce and firm at 5@6c for choice to extra.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat nominal, sales, 1,100 bu Sheboygan at $1.35. Corn lower; sales, 18,000 bu at 48c. Oats—No. 2 nominally at 35c. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bu Iowa at 85c.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; amber Michigan, $1.42½; No. 1 red, $1.51½; No. 2, $1.41@1.42½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 41½@42c; new, 39⅛c, low mixed, 41@41½c; new, 39c. Oats dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5@5⅛c; Oswego, 11@11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; old, 42@43c; new, 37@38c. Rye, 67@70c. Oats steady, at 27@33c. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; considerable business could be done but for the lack of horses. Pork nominal, at $14.00; no new ready. Lard quiet; kettle, at 7⅛c; steam, 7 9-16c spot. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, 7⅛c; all loose, 15 to 20 days in salt. Bacon quiet; old shoulders, 5⅛c; sides, jobbing, clear rib, 10c; clear, 10⅛@10⅛c, both new. Sugar cured hams, 16@17c. Green shoulders, 3⅛c seller November; 3⅛c spot. Sides, sales at 5⅛c, 5⅛c, and 5⅛c. Rib, clear rib, and clear hams, 8⅛@9c, according to average.

HOGS—Steady, at $3.80@4.00.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; prime upper lake Canada, $1.06; round lots held at $1.02@1.05. Rye dull.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 red at $1.42. Corn quiet; old low mixed, 46c; new ears on track at 38c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand; standard white, in car lots, 23c; prime do, 24c; trade lots 1@4c higher, according to quantity.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 45½c. Oats, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—TOBACCO—Steady; sales light.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; bulk shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear sides, 7⅛c, loose 20 days in salt; green hams from block, 8c. Lard, 8⅛@9⅛c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91c.

HOGS—Held at $4.05@4.10 for best grades, but no sales reported at those figures. Receipts 6,565 hhd.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 17⅛c; middling, 18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal dull at $2.80. Corn quiet at 58@60c. Oats dull and shade lower at 35@37c.

BRAN—Scarce at $22.00.

HAY—Dull at $22.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 5⅛@6c; clear sides, 8⅛@9c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; white, 58c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 122; sight, ⅛ discount; gold, 113⅛.

COTTON—Active and firmer; sales 4,700 bales; good ordinary, 17⅛c; low middling, 18⅛c; middling, 18⅞c; middling Orleans, 18⅛c; factors asking ⅛@⅛c higher. Receipts, 5,598 bales; exports, coastwise, 714 bales; Continent, 2,222 bales; stock, 124,451 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western, $1.65@1.75; amber, $1.80@1.83; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye, 75c. Corn dull; yellow, 61@63c; mixed Western, 60c. Oats dull; white, 42@43c; mixed, 39c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19⅛c; refined, 27c spot, or seller the month.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, $16.50@16.75.

WHISKEY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white, $2.00; fair to prime, $1.80@1.95; choice amber, $1.90; red Western, $1.60½@1.70. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats dull, but steady; mixed Western, 38@40c; white, 40@41c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork scarce; $16.50@17.00. Bulk meats, bacon, and lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Western quiet; choice roll, 26c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.16½; No. 2, $1.04½. Corn steady; No. 2, 33c. Oats steady; No. 2, 23c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady at 68c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10½c; to Oswego, 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, none.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Nov. 14.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed, but the steamer Last Chance is hourly expected.

CANAL—Passed in, nothing. Passed out: Iron Clad, loaded with shingles for LaSalle and lumber for Peoria; Deer Park and North America, loaded with lumber for LaSalle and Peoria.

Eight feet and nine inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle, and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY.

ORIENT
INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD.
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - - $651,000

CONNECTICUT
FIRE INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - - $650,000

Eastern
INSURANCE CO.,
OF BANGOR.
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - Over $400,000

LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO.,
OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Gross Assets - - - - - - - - $8,861,173.88
Total Liabilities, including Re-insurance Fund - - - - - - $1,421,921.53
Net Assets - - - - - - - - - $7,439,252.35

The above Companies have but small losses by the great Boston fire, and will, of course, pay all losses in full.

Parties desiring first-class indemnity will not fail to see the superior security offered through our agency.

R. W. HOSMER & CO.,
142 LaSalle-st.

ALL SOUND.

EASTERN INS. CO.

[TELEGRAM.]

BANGOR, Nov. 14, 1872.

R. W. HOSMER & CO., Chicago: Our Boston losses made good by Stockholders. We are all right and sound. Go ahead at advanced rates.

WM. P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

CLAY
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO.
NEWPORT, KY.

Capital and Assets over
$200,000,
ALL CASH.

Has been in successful operation 17 years. No claims for losses—no liabilities. Reinsurance fund intact.

The following despatch was received from the Home Office, on Monday, at 11 a. m.:

"The Clay loses nothing by the Boston Fire. "D. WOLFF, Sec."

Policies issued at fair rates on desirable risks of all classes.

H. D. HULL, Agent for Illinois,
75 South Canal-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE.

AUSTIN.

A few very desirable lots for sale, on easy terms. These lots are superior to those sold by auction. Inquire of W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st., or C. R. CRAFTS, 131 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM,

Or half of office in Room No. 2 Kent's Building, 153 Monroe-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 AND 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Publish this Day:

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Bessie.

A NOVEL. By JULIA KAVANAGH, author of "Nathalie," "Adele," "Sylvia," "Queen Mab," "Dora," "Madeline," etc. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Price, 75 cents.

"There is a quiet power in the writings of this gifted author, which is as far removed from the sensation school as any of the modern novels can be."

II.

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This humorous volume is now reproduced with additions and new illustrations. Over 200,000 copies have been sold since its first issue, and the new generation of readers which have sprung up since will undoubtedly add their favorable testimony to the wit and humor which fill its pages.

III.

Life and Letters of Captain Marryat, R. N.,

Author of "Peter Simple," "Japhet in Search of a Father," etc. By his Daughter, FLORENCE MARRYAT (Mrs. Ross Church). 2 vols., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $4.00.

IV.

Completion of Deschanel's Natural Philosophy.

Natural Philosophy:

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE. By Professor DESCHANEL, of Paris. Translated and edited, with extensive Additions, by J. D. EVERETT, D. C. L., F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Belfast. Part IV. SOUND and LIGHT. With 187 Engravings. Price, $1.50.

This work is used as a text-book in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and in the chief Colleges and Science Classes in the United Kingdom; while in France it has been adopted by the Minister of Instruction as the text-book for Government Schools.

V.

Contributions to Molecular Physics in the Domain of

Radiant Heat.

A Series of Memoirs published in the "Philosophical Transactions" and "Philosophical Magazine," with Additions. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $5.00.

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By the author of "Little Rosy's Travels," etc. With Twenty-three Illustrations by I. Frolich. 1 vol., small 4to. Cloth. Price, $2.50.

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Or, FAITHFULNESS IN LITTLE THINGS. A Story for Girls. By MARY E. SHIPLEY. 1 vol., small 4to. Cloth. With Eight Illustrations. Price, $1.50.

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AND WHERE THE FLOWERS WENT. A Tale. With Eight Illustrations. 1 vol., small 4to. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

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A New Edition of

Little Rosy's Travels;

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The above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's
CELEBRATED
Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,
Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,
MANUFACTURED AT
SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some [illegible] years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor [illegible] are used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.
318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Use Mann's
HAIR LUXURIANT.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO,
116 West Washington-st.

Copartnership Notice.

I have this day withdrawn all right, title, and interest from the firm of Buschick, Furness & Stevens.

GEORGE M. FURNESS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WM. B. STANNARD,
No. 28 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.,
FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horned horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

WANTED.

Wanted—A Suite of Rooms

For day boarding, dining-room to accommodate 50 guests, must be situated in general vicinity of Clark and Adams-sts., east of LaSalle. Apply to
RATHBONE & CHIPMAN,
122 Monroe-st., Room 1.

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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.
PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums awarded for BEST PIANO.

20,000 have been Manufactured and are now use.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
Sole Northwestern Agent,
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A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs TO RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by instalments can be accommodated.

PIANOS,
Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.
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STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

"Fire Up."

FURNACES! STOVES!

WEST SIDE AGENCY.

Oriental Furnaces,
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New American Cook Stoves,
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GET THE BEST.
Fearless
COOKING STOVE.
Brilliant
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All sizes now in stock. Manufactured by
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STEWART'S COOK STOVES,
STEWART'S PARLOR STOVES,
NEW AMERICAN COOK STOVES,
ORIENTAL BASE BURNERS.

Fire Iron Sets, Coal Vases,
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And a large variety of new and desirable goods, at
DALTON'S,
Corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

MONEY
FOR
EVERYBODY

$500,000!
Cash Gifts!

The Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, will positively and unequivocally take place in the great hall of the Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872 (time extended from Sept. 28), and on that day and no other, the following magnificent Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH			$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT			50,000
1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	[illegible]	[illegible] Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	[illegible]	[illegible] Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	[illegible]	[illegible] Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	[illegible]	[illegible] Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	[illegible]	[illegible] Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	[illegible]	[illegible] Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	412 Cash Gifts	100 each
TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $500,000.			

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The public are respectfully informed that the tickets are now nearly exhausted, and those wishing to participate must order immediately. Numbers run from 1 to 100,000. Sales on behalf of the management close on the 25th inst. Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of all business of the Concert, to whom orders may be addressed. For tickets and full information apply to F. L. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago (basement office), Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 24½ East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind., general Western supply. Orders will also be received and information given by L. MANASSE, 88 West-Madison-st. (Sherman House), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 227 State-st., and 8 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 369 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHERS, 537 West Lake-st.; EMMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 225 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING
AND
FURNITURE
MADE TO ORDER.
F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Wood Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jeweler.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The money market continues stringent. Many of the leading banks complain, as they have done for several weeks past, at the amount of maturing paper that is not paid, and which they are obliged to extend. Men who are really rich, and whose ultimate ability to pay is unquestionable, find it difficult to raise a few thousand dollars to meet maturing obligations. This is especially applicable to the large number of wealthy property owners who have been building extensively. Buildings always cost more than the original estimates, and nearly all who have built this year are wanting to borrow a few thousands to finish their structures. The merchants are collecting with tolerable success in the country, and are paying up to the banks better than they were a week ago, but, on the average, it is undeniable that obligations at the banks are not being promptly met.

New York Exchange was firmer to-day, and sold at 60c to 75c per $1,000 premium between banks.

LOCAL STOCKS.

The amount of local stocks offered through brokers seems to be increasing. A good many of these are held on margins. Parties have either bought or subscribed for shares in the new banks, insurance companies, etc., organized here during the past year, and have borrowed money on the stocks as collaterals to 75 or 80 per cent of their subscriptions or purchases. The banks are in a good many instances shaking off this class of loans, which forces the stocks to sale.

It is even intimated that in some instances bank stocks held by bank officials do not represent the actual payment of a dollar into the funds of the bank. Paper is made by some convenient person outside, endorsed by a bank officer who holds the stock, the paper discounted by the bank, and the proceeds of the discount turned over to pay for the stock. In cases where the major portion of a bank's capital stock has been legitimately taken and paid for, the directors refuse to carry any such permanent discounts in times of stringency like the present. This obliges the payment of the paper or the sale of the stock. But even in cases where parties have taken stocks in good faith, and paid for them in full, the present stringency of money obliges them to realize. Among sales of local stocks within a few days, we note transactions in Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company at 100, Traders' Insurance Company at 100, and subsequently at 101.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE TREASURY OFFICIALS.

By the assumption of an authority unauthorized by any law, the Secretary of the Treasury has at length educated the people up to the belief that he has the power and the disposition to use the resources of the United States Treasury in the interest of any clique whose views coincide with his own. Believing that opposition to specie payments would be popular with the National Banks and possibly with the masses, Mr. Boutwell instigated the inflation movement a few weeks ago, for the purpose of showing that he intended to arrogate to himself the power of issuing $44,000,000 of currency at his own option. The whole proceeding was so bold that the most respectable Administration papers had but little to say about it. It was denied that Mr. Boutwell was an inflationist, and the New York *Evening Post* even attempted to explain the surreptitious issue of $4,500,000 of greenbacks a few weeks ago by saying:

"That this was done in Mr. Boutwell's absence from Washington, contrary to his financial policy as Secretary of the Treasury, and that there is much reason for supposing that it was done, not only without his authority, but contrary to his wishes and without his approbation."

But now comes the Boston fire, which offers another opportunity for Mr. Boutwell to show that he claims unusual and dangerous powers, and that he stands ready to use them. The New York papers of Tuesday tell us that Judge Richardson was at the Sub-Treasury all day Monday, and stood ready to act at a *moment's notice*, "in case the Boston catastrophe and the situation in London [illegible] the aid of the Government to sustain the money-market. We should like to know who gave the Secretary of the Treasury the supervision of the money market. Yesterday a clique of Wall street speculators called on Mr. Boutwell to find out what he proposed to do about issuing more currency or buying more bonds so as to sustain the present inflation in stocks. This visit was, doubtless, just what Mr. Boutwell has been fishing for. He wished to convince them that his alliance was of incalculable value to them; that he could and would control the course of events in Wall street, and therefore he took pains to distinctly inform them that there was one power stronger than Wall street, and that was the United States Treasury, whose funds he wielded. The gist of all this assumption of power, this avowed readiness to "act at a moment's notice," these deputations and interviews, is that Secretary Boutwell is endeavoring the course o[f] clique that shall not only control but take the wider range [illegible] events in Wall street, issues by the power of money. [illegible] the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury is not only unprecedented, but dangerous to the [illegible] the people.

THE BOSTON RELIEF FUND.

Public sentiment is an unwieldy thing, and hard to control. At the first news of the fire in Boston, our citizens "gushed" a little prematurely, and begun to subscribe a fund before it was ascertained there was any occasion for it. The originators of the movement now see there was no need of it, and that $100,000 will probably be more than enough to make all the charitable donations that anybody in Boston will be entitled to from now until spring, in consequence of the fire. But while it has been known for several days that there was no occasion for this fund to relieve Boston, nobody has had the courage to say so, and donations have continued to pour into the hands of the Committee from parties who are not very well able to spare them. In the meantime the Boston authorities have perpetrated the grim joke of accepting all donations. But even Secretary Boutwell, who is eager for a chance to distribute his millions of currency, can find no excuse for it in the circumstances of the Boston fire, and says the sufferers are mainly rich men who can stand it. There is no doubt that the Boston people will make some satisfactory disposal of the money in some general or national charity, but it should be understood here that there is no occasion whatever for relief from Chicago for sufferers by the Boston fire.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112¼	112¾
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112¼	112¾
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	113	113¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115	115¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅜	115¼
10-40s	108	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	108¼	109
U. S. currency 6s	113½	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 93@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108¼@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

E ½ of n e ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13 (except Boulevard), dated Oct. 11; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 74 and 75, in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $5,000.

Noble st, bet Chicago av and Cornell st, e f, Lot 52, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $700.

W ½ of Lot 15 and e ½ Lot 16, in Block 1 of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated July 6; consideration, $1,800.

Liberty st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 25 ft, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 1 of Bowen's Lots 23 to 25, in Block 1 of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated July 27; consideration, $2,600.

West Monroe st, e of Western av, s f, 33x209 ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $3,300.

West Lake st, 135 ft e of Davlin st, s f, 29x151 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,178.

Second st, between Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,300.

Third st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, Lots 69 and 70, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $1,225.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $1,500.

North Wells st, s w cor of Oak st, e f, 54¼x100 ft, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $8,000.

The premises No. 990 West Monroe st, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $9,500.

Webster av, between Larrabee and Hurlbut sts, s f, Lots 20 and 24, with buildings, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $4,425.

Webster av, between Larrabee and Hurlbut sts, s f, Lot 19, with buildings, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,575.

Twelfth st, east of and near Clark st, s f, 20x100 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $6,000.

Warren av, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $2,075.

Wesson st, north of Chicago av, e f, 25 ft; dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 19, 20, 39, and 40, in Block 6, of Millard & Decker's s ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,375.

Lot 6, of Lot 189, in Bronson's Addition, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $1,050.

North Clark st, s e cor of Webster av, w f, [illegible] ft to alley (except 25 ft on Clark st), dated Nov. 14; consideration, $13,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 247 ft east of Racine av, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 2, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $800.

Lot 7, in Block 1, same, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $400.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 2, same, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $800.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 2, same, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $800.

Lot 14, in Block 4 of Blocks 2 to 4, of Cannon's n ½ s e ¼ s w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $750.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 9 of Pick's Lots 6 to 12 of Turner's Subdivision in s e ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $705.

S ½ of n w ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 6, 38, 14 (10 acres), dated Oct. 25; consideration, $18,000.

N e ¼ of same, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $20,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,300	4,984	7,432	3,494
Wheat, bu	56,410	36,145	57,995	1,430
Corn, bu	50,645	117,310	154,080	71,201
Oats, bu	22,280	64,570	102,004	19,025
Rye, bu	2,462	2,035	....	20,240
Barley, bu	22,[illegible]	7,469	12,525	28,771
Grass seed, lbs	28,720	68,[illegible]	19,725	4,806
Flax seed, lbs	116,140	43,000	23,060	....
Broom corn, lbs	61,200	145,428	25,730	17,843
Cured meats, lbs	54,080	41,270	507,248	262,246
Beef, brls	....	2,905	1,338	1,587
Pork, brls	....	200	1,549	823
Lard, lbs	4,370	17,000	418,780	175,210
Tallow, lbs	5,060	113,550	31,000	5,700
Butter, lbs	56,060	59,649	32,020	7,620
Dressed hogs, No.	99	12	....	....
Live hogs, No.	21,241	21,761	7,814	4,855
Cattle, No.	2,566	2,630	1,391	621
Sheep, No.	2,163	1,158	....	....
Hides, lbs	128,060	166,209	17,300	27,885
Highwines, brls	245	299	188	372
Wool, lbs	142,280	81,860	56,865	82,470
Potatoes, bu	1,454	2,301	1,878	....
Lumber, m feet	1,378	4,015	1,853	1,560
Shingles m	600	1,280	2,905	871
Lath, m	75	40	213	122
Salt, brls	5,195	3,997	545	1,095

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 300 bu wheat; 1,497 bu corn; 2,000 bu oats; 393 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 154 cars wheat; 80 cars and 9,400 bu corn; 15 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 53 cars barley. Total (308 cars), 125,000 bu.

In our notice this morning of the reports of the stocks of grain in store in this city, we indicated it to be probable that the Grain Registrar did not accept the recent measurements of grain in the elevators as the basis of his calculations. We have since ascertained that those measures *were* taken as the basis, and are informed that the Registrar was acting under a general order in omitting to change his last report to conform with the statement made by George Armour & Co.

But here arises another difficulty, which no one has been able to solve, as yet. The measures were taken a few weeks ago, and the in and out inspection since that time, properly applied to those stocks, as then ascertained, ought to give very nearly the stocks now in store. The discrepancy of 108,640 bu of corn in the houses till lately controlled by Munn & Scott, may partially be accounted for by the fact that the corn in the Munn & Scott cribs was so arranged that it was almost impossible to find its amount, without turning it over, because the exact dimensions could not be taken while full of corn. But supposing that the mantle of charity be made to cover the discrepancy in corn, by pulling it from the measurers, that mantle would need to be made of some material much more elastic than India rubber, to bear stretching enough in the other case. The measures of wheat taken then and now show a difference of 116,262 bu, and nearly the whole of this discrepancy seems to attach to the one house known as the Northwestern. Where did that wheat go to? The vigilant inspectors, who are supposed to have been around the house the whole time during business hours, did not see it go out, or at least they failed to report it. Did the rightful owners go and take it away, under cover of the night, or was it stolen? And if stolen, then by whom? He or they must be indeed dexterous who could make out five or six cargoes of wheat, in as many weeks, without detection. The man who stole a millstone, and carried it off on his back, was a fool by comparison. If everybody has been honest, we must fall back on the rates—there is no other solution to the mystery. If somebody has been stealing there is work for the detectives.

As an instance of the almost utter hopelessness of the attempt to obtain concerted action among grain owners to compare our stocks of grain with the paper out against them, we may note that George Armour & Co. are experiencing the utmost difficulty in finding out how they stand in regard to the Munn & Scott receipts. When they assumed control of these elevators they requested that all holders of the Munn & Scott receipts would present them for endorsement, and the holders have since that time come straggling in at the rate of one or two per day. The chances are that if Armour & Co. should give notice that they would shut down in a week from date, there would be plenty of "wide-awake business men," who would let those receipts sleep in their safes for a month or two longer, and then lament their hard fate in being "cheated." It is of this kind of stuff that our loudest grumblers are made.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged less active to-day; with few changes of magnitude in prices, except in wheat and barley, the first of which was weaker and the latter stronger. The receipts were only moderate, and were exceeded by the reported shipments, while the shipping movement to-day was quite active; though it had this drawback, that it was generally regarded as the last dying kick for this season. If the shippers could only continue as actively at work for another week or two, the bins in our elevators would be so nearly empty as to make it an easy matter to compare receipts out with the stocks in store. Groceries were in fair request and prices were firm. This was especially the case with coffees and refined sugars, the former advancing a ½c and the latter an ⅛c. The loss, in Boston, of nearly one-fourth of the entire stock in the United States, has imparted a firmer feeling to holders, and there is a strong probability that a further advance will soon be established. Syrups and spices are moving on a liberal scale, at very full prices. The condition of the dry goods market was essentially unchanged. Interior buyers are here in fair numbers, and mail orders are coming in with considerable freedom, but the general trade is lacking in activity. Prices, however, are firm; notably so for woollens, the present tendency of which is to advance, owing to the enhanced cost of the raw material. Butter was dull, and scarcely as firm as at the commencement of the week, but without material decline, the light receipts helping to sustain prices. Cheese continues quiet and easy. In the fish market a fair amount of trading was done at former quotations. Fat mackerel and white-fish are reported in light stock, but with these exceptions the market is liberally supplied. Dried fruits remain quiet at unchanged prices. Hay and hides were more or less neglected, neither of these articles meeting with any considerable demand aside from supplying current local wants. Oils, tobaccos and wood were unchanged. Lumber was moderately active, prices ruling steady. Brick, lime, cement, etc., continue to meet with a reasonably fair demand at present quotations. Broom corn was dull with prices nominally unchanged. Hops were in fair request among brewers for the supply of current wants. Iron, steel, tin, copper, etc., were in fair request at former rates. Wool was unchanged, dealers are yet waiting for further reports from the East; holders here are asking 3@5c higher, but as yet no sales have been made. Seeds were quiet. Timothy was steady at $2.80@2.90 for prime seed. Clover was quite firm at $5.00@5.10 for prime. Flax quotable at $1.50@1.55. Potatoes continue in good demand, and choice varieties are firmer. Poultry was in excessive supply, and slow of sale at reduced prices. Game was in fair demand at former quotations. Eggs are very plenty and weak at 25c for fresh. Choice winter apples are in good demand on interior and local account, and strong at $2.50@3.00 in car lots; $3.25@3.50 in a retail way. Cranberries are in moderate request for shipment, and steady at $10.50@11.50 per brl for cultivated. Grapes and other fruits in usual request.

Highwines were dull and a shade easier. The reported sales were: 150 brls at 90c; but 50 brls were reported sold yesterday at 90c, while 100 brls were unreported at 89½c. The market may be quoted with holders asking 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active and somewhat firmer early, under a good demand at 9c for corn, and 10c for wheat to Boston; but eased off later to 9½c on wheat. Oswego rates were 14½c on corn, and 15½c on wheat. Shippers took hold the more liberally as insurance rates will be advanced to-morrow from $2.40 per $100.00 to 3 per cent to Buffalo, with a corresponding advance of 25 per cent to other ports. It is thought that this will put a severe check on lake shipments, and the season will soon close. A total of 11 charters was reported to-day, which will carry out 115,000 bu wheat, 150,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley.

Provisions were more active, and much steadier, at the reduced quotations of yesterday. The winter is here at last, a genuine cold snap setting in, which put the packers to thinking at night, and to buying hogs in the morning, so that the large receipts did not cause a further depression in prices. Hence products were not materially weaker, though New York was quoted off, and buyers were more inclined to take hold, as if they expected an advance soon, though it may not be sustained long. The demand was, however, chiefly for meats, lard not being much wanted, while operators seem to be afraid of pork, owing to the fact that there are still large stocks on hand. The old pork is, however, being gradually worked off; some 15,000 brls have been sent to New Orleans, and 2,000 brls to St. Louis, while large quantities have gone to Canada. They do say that the Montreal Inspectors are throwing some of it out, on the ground that it is soft. It would certainly be strange if all that pork should turn out in good order, seeing that most of it was tumbled about in the summer sun, while much of it was opened at the same time in the hot month of August. The more deferred options in pork were easier. Some meats were quoted off, but they probably were not easier than yesterday, except in hams, the offerings in which were much more liberal than heretofore. A few parties were offering to buy meats away down, but it is probable they were only badgering for the sake of keeping their hands in till orders arrive. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.25@13.50; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.25@12.30; do seller January, $12.12½@12.25; do seller February $12.12½@12.25; do seller March, $12.12½@12.25; do seller April, $12.37½@12.50. Lard, cash, 7½c for new; do seller December, 7⅛c; do seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller February, 7⅜c; do seller March, 7⅜@7½c. Old salted shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 7½@8c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 10½@11c, and green hams at 7½@8c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅜@7⅝c seller December. Green shoulders, 3¾@4c; do rough sides, 5¾@5½c; do short ribs, 6@6¼c; do short clear, 6⅜@6½c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¼c for shoulders; 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribs, and 7½@7⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅝c for short clear; 8⅜@8⅝c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 10 brls old pork at $15.00; 150 brls new mess at $13.50; 250 brls do at $13.25; 500 brls do seller January at $12.25; 500 brls do seller March at $12.25; 50 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 500 tcs do seller December at 7⅛c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 20 boxes do at 4⅜c; 500 boxes do seller first half of January at 4⅝c; 50 boxes short ribs at 7c; 500 boxes long clear and 500 boxes short clear seller December at 6⅜c; 500 and 500 boxes do, seller December and January, at 6½c; 50 boxes Cumberlands at 6⅜c; 25 boxes long clear at 7¼c; 25 boxes Stritfords at 7¾c; 25 boxes meats, Staffordshirecut, at 7½c; 25 boxes long hams at 7½c; 1,500 pcs green hams at 7⅜c; 50 brls mess beef at $9.00; 250 brls extra mess beef variously reported at $9.75@10.00; 50 brls packers' tallow at 8¼c; 26 brls prime country at 7⅞c.

Flour was more active, low grades being in better demand, though the lack of horse power still keeps back the shipping movement, and New York was reported inactive and heavy. The better grades were but little wanted. The market was quoted steady at former prices. Bran was in large supply, and again declined. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras at $6.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls seconds at $5.50; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 1,250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.50; 210 brls do at $3.90; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 100 brls buckwheat at $6.50; total, 2,460 brls. Also, 50 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons at $10.00, all on track.

Wheat was less active, and quite weak, averaging 1½c per bu lower than yesterday, under a dull feeling here, though advices from New York were not depressing, and our shipments of yesterday exceeded the receipts. The weather was undoubtedly the chief cause of the depression. It was snowing, and cold, and operators felt that grim winter has come at last, with its cessation of shipment, except by lake, and its consequent filling up from receipts. Many of them fear that it will be much more than ordinarily difficult to carry a full this winter, on account of the scarcity of money, and this induced weakness, as very many wanted to sell out, and not a few were anxious to sell short. The demand for shipment was microscopic in its dimensions; the speculative inquiry very light. Seller December opened at $1.02¼, declined ½c, advanced to $1.02⅜, declined to $1.01⅜, and closed at $1.01⅜. Seller the month sold at $1.01@1.02¼, closing at $1.01⅜. Seller January sold at $1.04@1.04¼, and seller the year at $1.01@1.02. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.13; No. 3 do at 91c; and rejected do at 81½c. No. 2 spring, cash, was heavy at seller the month prices, except in one house, where a few small lots were taken for shipment. Cash sales [illegible] 15,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.02; 12,200 bu do at $1.01½; 26,000 bu do at $1.01¼; 17,200 bu do at $1.01¼; 41,000 bu do at $1.01; 4,000 bu No. 3 spring at 91½c; 15,200 bu do at 91c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 83c; 800 bu do at 82½c; 800 bu do at 81½c. Total, 135,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged ⅜@⅝c lower, though steady during a great part of the session, and quite firm early. There was a fair amount of trading in cash lots, partly on shipping account, and partially to hold, which caused cash corn to command a slight premium over seller the month, but next month's option was dull. There is still some apprehension in regard to this month's deliveries, as our receipts continue rather light; but they are expected to increase next month, and fill up with both new and old corn. We are informed by those who ought to know, that there is plenty of old corn yet lying back in the country, and operators are afraid of the volume of offerings the coming winter. Seller the month opened at 31½c, advanced to 32c, and declined to 31⅛c at the close. Seller December opened at 30⅞@31⅛c. Rejected was in good demand and relatively firm at 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 27,600 bu No. 2 at 32c; 24,000 bu do at 31⅞c; 34,600 bu do at 31⅝c; 24,800 bu do at 31⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 31½c; 15,600 bu rejected at 29½c. Total, 136,600 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and firm on this month's deliveries, but easier on the more deferred options, though our receipts were light. Seller the month sold at 21c; seller December at 22c, and seller January at 22⅛@22⅜c. Strictly fresh receipts readily brought 21½c to the extent of the offerings. The market closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 12,600 bu No. 2 at 21½c; 2,400 bu do at 21⅛c; 8,000 bu do at 21c; 1,800 bu rejected at 18½c; 600 bu do at 18c; 600 bu, by sample, at 28c, on track. Total, 26,000.

Rye was quiet, but strong, most of that now here being held off the market for higher prices, while the current receipts are not equal to the shipping demand. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 52c; and 1,200 bu do, in specified location, at 52½c.

Barley was excited and irregular. No. 2 was in active demand, and was early run up to 65c for cash lots, which was an advance of 3c per bu on yesterday's outside; but subsequently fell off to 64c, and closed steady. The rise was stimulated by the fact of light receipts, superposed on the attempt to purchase a part cargo for shipment. The lower grades were very quiet, and showed little change. No. 3 selling at 50@51c. Seller the month was dull, at 60@62c, closing at 61c. Seller December sold at 58@59c. Cash sales were reported of 18,200 bu No. 2 at 65c; 5000 bu do at 64½c; 25,600 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 63c; 5,00 bu do at 62c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 51c; 1,600 bu do at 50½c; 2,400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu rejected at 38½c; 2,800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu, by sample, at 78c, on track; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 50c, Total, 65,600 bu.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

The Saginaw *Courier* gives the following statement of salt inspected to Nov. 1 for the season named, or since 1869, when the State inspection system was inaugurated.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
To May 1	34,150	65,424	124,370	142,923
May	52,414	44,107	51,614	29,980
June	75,336	82,561	107,223	89,189
July	101,773	116,110	94,160	74,570
August	91,583	84,391	118,032	111,530
September	58,373	87,266	120,257	100,833
October	208,978	130,417	84,728	89,524
Total	549,257	618,282	700,898	632,538

"The salt market continues good. Rates have been advanced 5c at Chicago recently, and prospects are that the market will continue good through the whole winter. If railroads continue their present favorable rates, there will be considerable salt shipped during the winter by rail."

WOOL.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The amount of wool burned at the Boston fire is variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. Boston held the largest stock of any of our cities, and had been selling immense quantities. The stock sold was not delivered, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease, and the new stocks recently bought to replace the old supply arrived meantime, to swell the aggregate that was on hand to be burned up. A large house there kept all its hands busy till 7 o'clock storing wool that they had just been able to get from the transportation companies in the afternoon, and before morning it was all destroyed by the fire. There was, however, in Boston, a stock about equal to that which was destroyed stored in bonded and private warehouses in parts of the city that escaped the conflagration, and this, with the large amount still on the way and at the depots not delivered, will keep up the supply for a time. But such a drain must inevitably tend to stiffen prices. In conversation with several of our largest wool merchants regarding the probable effect of the Boston calamity on the price of wool, the fact is apparent that they all expect an advance in price of the staple. But none of them are prepared to give a quotable market price for to-morrow. Before the fire occurred the price of wool had an upward tendency. That was in a great measure owing to the fact that the Western farmers at present hold about a third of the last clip for higher prices. The recent advance stimulated the forwarding [illegible] the way. The price of wool is at present unsettled. Holders are not generally anxious to sell except at fancy prices, believing that the upward tendency will continue until it shall reach their expectations. One lot of fine domestic was sold yesterday at an advance of five cents per pound, but this was not regarded as a fair criterion. On the contrary, conservative dealers are in doubt about the propriety of setting their faces toward a heavy advance, for the reason that perhaps forty cable despatches were sent off for cargoes to-day, and it is certain that there is plenty of wool on the seaboard to last till western and European consignments can reach here. For this season the conservatives advise their friends, in the general interest, against too sanguine prices. Several of the Eastern mill-owners threatened a month ago that if the farmers would not yield they would close their mills. They said the price of fabrics had not advanced in ratio with the staple, and they could not continue and make money with a constantly advancing wool market. Of course the expedient is always a last resort, because idle machinery is a very unprofitable possession. It is not likely that a woollen mill will close just now, unless the price of wool shall sustain a heavy advance. The amount of woollen goods, piece goods, and clothing burned at Boston was also very heavy, and the demand for replacing them will be immediate. In some instances it is probable that mill-owners are large sufferers by loss of goods displayed for sale on commission, and at the mill warehouses in Boston. What distress this ramification of the disaster may bring upon woollen goods manufactures remains to be seen.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active and steady, as at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.01@1.01¼ seller the month, and $1.01⅛@1.02 seller December, closing at the inside. Corn sold at 31½c cash, 31⅛@31⅜c seller the month, and 30⅜@30½c seller December, closing at the inside. Other grains and provisions were neglected. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand, but no lower. We now quote 94 per cent proof at $1.78@1.80.

BROOM CORN—The inactive condition of this market continues. We reprint former quotations as follows: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; and $1.10@1.20 for choice hurl.

BEANS—The offerings are large, but, in the absence of any demand, prices are weak and irregular. We quote prime navies at $2.25@2.50; common to medium, $1.25@2.00. Sales include 10 brls navy at $2.10; 6 brls do at $2.00; 25 bags fair at $1.50; 5 bags do at $1.40; 4 bags poor at $1.00.

BUTTER—The butter market presented no new features worthy of comment. Business continues slack, but the receipts being moderate enables holders to sustain prices, and the market may be quoted steady at the annexed range of prices: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was noted in the condition of this market. Grain bags remain inactive, while burlaps and gunnies are in fair request and steady. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 26c; Ludlow, 25½c; Lewiston, 24c; American, 22c; Otter Creek, 23½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were fairly active at unchanged prices. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $3.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $3.00; Akron cement, $3.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed [illegible]; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 28x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Dealers report fair activity in the demand for this class of goods, and the firmness that has characterized the market for the past fortnight or more is still prevalent. With the exception of tomatoes, which are in short supply, stocks are ample. Below are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damson, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.80
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—Trade was again dull to-day, and if we except prime factory cheese, which is still being held with some show of firmness, the market is weak, with rather a declining tendency. Following are the ruling rates: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—In the coal market there was more activity than has been noticeable for some time past, and both soft and hard varieties were quoted firmer. A majority of dealers are now filling orders, though the epizootic still occasions some inconvenience. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was some demand among packers, at $1.45@1.50 for pork barrels. Flour barrels are in fair request at 50@55c. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ℘ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℘ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℘ m. Sales were reported of 1,500 pork barrels at $1.50; 1 car lard tierces at $1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue in good request, and are a shade firmer. We note sales of 300 boxes pears at $4.00@4.50; 150 boxes Beurre Gris at $4.00; 150 boxes winter Nellis at $3.50@3.75; 300 lbs Reine Di[illegible] Nice grapes at 20c; 400 lbs White Tokay at 25c; 200 lbs Muscat at 20c.

EGGS—There was only a light local demand. The offerings were plenty, and prices are weak at 24@25c; pickled and limed eggs at 20@22c. Sales include 2,500 doz at 25c; 20 cases at 24c; 10 cases pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—Met with a fair inquiry at previous prices. We quote prime live geese at 65@66c from first hands; jobbing prices for assorted feathers, 70@75c; mixed at 25@50c, according to quality; chickens, 8@9c.

FISH—Trading in this market was only fair, and former prices were without visible change. Dealers complain of a scarcity of fat mackerel, and there is also a light stock of whitefish, but, with the above exceptions, the stocks are in good working order. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A rather better demand existed for goods in this line, and for many descriptions the market seemed a trifle firmer, but there was no appreciable change in values, and we repeat our quotations of yesterday: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6¼@6¾c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $5.50@6.00.

GAME—The receipts this morning were light, and there was a good inquiry for all varieties. We note sales of 20 doz prairie chickens at $4.25@4.50; 25 doz mallard ducks at $2.75@3.00; 35 doz quail at $1.50; 4 hind quarters elk at 6@8c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to meet with an excellent demand, and are quite firm at $2.40@3.00 ℘ brl in car lots. Apples sell in a retail way at $1.75@3.50 ℘ brl. Cranberries are in fair interior demand and prices are steady at $10.00@11.50 ℘ brl. Sales include 1 car extra choice winter apples at $3.00; 1 car choice do at $2.75; 1 car do at $2.57½; 1 car fair at $2.55 on track; 60 brls do at $3.00; 225 brls do at $2.25@2.75; 50 brls poor at $1.50; 150 brls cranberries at $11.00@11.50; 25 brls do at $10.50; 6 brls wild at $7.50@8.00; 20 cases grapes at $3.50@3.75; 10 cases do at $3.50; 40 baskets quinces at $1.00.

GROCERIES—The increasing firmness noticeable during the preceding days of the week in coffees and sugars culminated to-day in a sharp advance, the former going up a ½c, and the latter an ⅛c. The upward movement in coffees is the result of the wholesale destruction of that staple in Boston, while the advance in sugars is due to the great scarcity of refining grades. Syrups are quite active, as are also spices, soaps, rice, and other goods in the list remain quiet. The general trade is fair for the season, and a good feeling prevails. Following are the revised quotations:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22¾@23¼c; prime Rio, 21⅞@22⅛c; good do, 20⅞@22c; common do, 19½@19¾c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@15c; crushed and powdered, 13½@14c; granulated, 13½@13¾c; A standard, 13⅛@13¼c; do No. 2, 13@13⅛c; B, 12⅞@13c; extra C, 12⅝@13c; C, No. 2, 12⅜@12⅝c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅞@11⅜c; prime do, 11@11⅜c; fair do, 10⅞@10⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅞@11¾c; fair do, 9⅝@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, [illegible]; common molasses, [illegible].

SPICES—[illegible]; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@22c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, [illegible]; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6¾c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Under this head there are no changes to note. The demand continues small, as does also the supply, and only a moderate amount of trading is being done. The following prices were paid by wholesale dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50; according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted dull and heavy, at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10@11c; part cured, 8¾@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 16c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 24c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—A fair local demand prevailed for good Wisconsin. Eastern hops are in light request. We quote: Prime Western, 22@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern at 28@35c.

HONEY—There was some inquiry for choice grades. The offerings are light. Strained honey, and dark comb, dull at 18@20; white clover quotable at 25@30c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was not the slightest change; the usual demand prevailed, 5 4-10 rates being sustained. We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10¼ @13¾	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEMONS—The usual demand prevailed, and prices were unchanged. We quote French at $7.00@8.00; Malagas at $7.00@7.50; oranges at $11.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair amount of business was transacted at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11⅛c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with a fair demand. Stocks are not large and prices are a shade stronger. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $5.12½@5.25; 8d do, $5.37½@5.50; 6d do, $5.62½@5.75; 4d do, $5.87½@6.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $5.50@5.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were rather quiet, the demand having fallen off, owing to the lateness of the season. Prices continue steady as follows:

Manilla rope, ℘ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℘ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℘ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℘ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℘ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℘ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℘ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℘ brl	6.00 @6.05

OILS—Turpentine was easier, as was also lard oil—the latter being weak, in sympathy with the raw material. Other descriptions ruled comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88@90c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; lin-seed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business was dull at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4

POTATOES—Were in good demand, and choice lots were higher. The receipts were lighter. Sales include 1 car extra peachblows at 60c, delivered; 5 cars choice do at 55c, delivered; 1 car do at 50c, on track; 1 car do at 45c, on track; 1 car white, poor, at 20c, on track.

SWEET POTATOES—There was some local inquiry at former prices. Jerseys quotable at $4.00; Southern Illinois, $5.00@5.25 per brl.

POULTRY—The receipts of live poultry were very large, and there was not much inquiry. The market is weak and lower. Dressed poultry is coming in quite freely, and meets with a fair demand. Sales include 23 coops chickens at $3.25@3.50; 20 coops do at $3.00; 10 coops do at $2.50@2.75; 16 coops turkeys at 9@10c; 4 coops do at 11; 200 lbs dressed do at 14c; 21 doz dressed chickens at $3.00@3.50; 8 coops geese at $10.00@11.00; 3 coops ducks at $3.50; 4 doz dressed do at $3.75.

SALT—The chief characteristics of the market are firmness and a large and increasing demand. Prices are unchanged, and range as follows: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue to meet with a fair demand. There were no variations in prices to-day. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.80

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
0x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—The offerings are light and the market quiet. Timothy was quotable at $2.70@2.85; clover was in fair request and firmer, prime seed quotable at $5.10@5.12½, with $5.25 asked. Prime flax, $1.53@1.56; buckwheat prime, $1.00@1.10; millet, 65@70c; Hungarian, 75@80c. Sales were reported of 18 sacks prime at $2.82½; 53 bags do at $2.80; 22 sacks do at $2.70; 6 sacks prime clover at $5.12½; 22 sacks do at $5.10; 47 bags prime flax at $1.56.

TEAS—Remain steady at former quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.25; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 45@55; good 60@75; choice to extra, 90@1.05.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@33c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—In the wood market no change was visible, the following prices being firmly sustained: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There was no perceptible change in the condition of this market. Dealers are waiting for further developments at the East. Stocks here are light, but a good deal of wool is said to be yet in the hands of producers and country dealers. Wool is held higher, but, in the absence of any sales upon which to base quotations, we continue to quote those of last week:

Tub, washed, extra	60@65c
Tub, washed dingy	53@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, XAXX, in good condition	33@34c
Fleece, unwashed, XAXX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, light	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	30@33c
Super, pulled (nominal)	40@45c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	35@40c

Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,906	8,015	....
Tuesday	2,082	13,308	2,436
Wednesday	2,566	21,241	2,163
Thursday	1,872	14,002	1,212
Total	9,426	56,566	5,811
Same time last week	8,141	42,269	2,197

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	3,834	....
Tuesday	1,409	3,044	....
Wednesday	1,321	7,814	....
Total	3,671	14,692	....

One of our large live stock commission dealers, W. T. Keenan, leaves the city to-night for the Red River country; the object of his visit being to learn if it is practicable to buy cattle from Texas for this market during the winter season. Mr. Keenan believes that the cattle would arrive here in much better condition, than during the summer months, and they would, of course, command correspondingly better prices.

CATTLE—Fair activity characterized the trade to-day, and the firmness developed early in the week is still prevalent. The tenor of advices from the seaboard markets was encouraging, and advices from Buffalo, Albany, and Pittsburgh were also rather favorable, than otherwise, and this fact, taken in connection with the moderate receipts and the better quality of the stock offered for sale, induced a good feeling all around. Shippers, of whom there was a full attendance, seemed eager to invest, and the competition between buyers for the same and different points was quite lively. This enabled holders to realize, and, by the middle of the afternoon, all really desirable shipping beeves had been disposed of at remunerative, and, consequently, satisfactory, prices. There were no extra steers on sale, and a comparatively small number of choice, but of fair to good droves the offerings were numerous. The prices paid ranged all the way from $2.50@2.75 for inferior natives and thin Texans, to $6.50 for choice fat smooth steers, though most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $3.50@5.50. The outside figure, $6.50, was obtained by Mitchell, Brown & Thompson for 75 choice steers, averaging 1,464 lbs. The largest reported sale was by Wallwork & Sunderland, they selling 219 Texan steers, averaging 1,117 lbs, at $4.00. Stockers were in good request at strong prices, sales being readily effected at $3.00@3.50 for common, and at $3.75@4.25 for medium to prime lots. All of this description found buyers. Texan cattle were inquired for at $2.50@4.75, for thin through droves, to choice cornfed. The market closed steady, with few cattle left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.25@3.75
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	stockers	1,131	$4.00
21	stockers	825	3.25
16	stockers	990	4.00
17	stockers	954	4.00
21	stockers	944	4.00
24	stockers	888	3.70
20	stockers	724	3.15
10	oxen	1,211	4.00
75	choice steers	1,464	6.50
12	butchers' steers	1,030	4.00
12	butchers' cows	869	2.87½
14	butchers' cows	960	3.12½
15	butchers' cows	1,000	3.00
15	butchers' cows	970	3.37½
16	medium steers	1,096	5.12½
16	cows	922	2.75
16	good steers	1,229	5.50
18	mixed natives	840	2.37½
16	good steers	1,227	5.62½
50	good steers	1,225	5.37½
22	cows	979	3.05
8	calves	353	3.50
219	Texas steers	1,117	4.00
46	good steers	1,248	5.37½
24	good steers	1,316	5.62½
24	good steers	1,297	5.50
13	fair steers	1,030	4.50
55	Texas steers	997	4.25
38	Texas steers	1,167	4.25
16	choice steers	1,448	6.00
51	choice steers	1,328	5.80
48	choice steers	1,368	6.12½

HOGS—The market wore a better look to-day. Both shippers and packers entered the market early, and, although the competition between these two classes of buyers was not particularly brisk, they kept steadily at work, and a firm tone pervaded the market from the opening to the close. In addition to the fresh receipts, which reached 14,002, there were some 8,000 stale hogs, making a total supply of about 22,000. Of this number, between 16,000 and 17,000 found purchasers at $3.95@4.00 for common heavy; $4.05@4.10 for medium, and at $4.15@4.20 for good to choice light, and extra heavy. The great bulk of the day's sales were effected at $4.00@4.15. A few extra assorted lots were taken by Canada buyers at $4.25, but these sales in no way reflect the market, and countrymen should not be misled. The market closed steady at the above quotations:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
85	263	$4.00	50	261	$4.00	47	230	$4.20
63	267	4.00	95	265	4.10	50	200	4.20
60	254	4.00	43	293	4.10	33	199	4.20
210	291	4.00	60	249	4.10	29	218	4.20
55	235	4.00	55	298	4.10	55	269	4.20
60	272	4.00	45	352	4.10	58	273	4.20
53	278	4.00	54	280	4.10	43	253	4.20
57	227	4.00	55	230	4.10	43	209	4.20
148	299	4.00	48	299	4.10	50	229	4.25
55	297	4.15	31	317	4.05	125	219	4.25
56	257	4.15	197	274	4.05	76	240	4.25
95	202	4.15	35	306	4.05	22	218	4.25
53	223	4.15	56	259	4.05	25	302	4.15
45	250	4.15	51	293	4.05	260	299	4.10
24	195	4.15	48	279	4.05	55	289	3.95
51	209	4.15	107	276	4.05	46	345	4.12½
70	210	4.10	58	335	4.00	42	364	4.05
45	262	4.10	95	305	4.00	53	295	4.05
38	205	4.10	81	193	4.25	56	282	4.05

SHEEP—The sheep market was without important change. A fair business was done on local account at $3.25@3.50 for common thin mixed lots; at $3.75@4.25 for medium; and at $4.50@5.25 for good to really choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

Vessels were in good demand, and rates a trifle higher, closing firm, as follows:

Manistee	$ 4.50
Muskegon	3.50@
Menominee	4.00@
Pentwater	4.25@4.75
Ludington	4.25
Oconto	5.00@
Green Bay	6.00@
Grand River	4.00@
Whitehall	4.25@4.50

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	1,378	1,853
Shingles, m	600	2,905
Lath, m	71	213

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,015	1,560
Shingles, m	1,280	871
Lath, m	40	109

AT THE YARDS.—Trade at the yards was moderately active. Choice grades were in good request, but the movement was chiefly confined to the common grades. The following quotations were realized:

First and second clear	$46.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ℘ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches [illegible].

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—The trade in the hardwood [illegible] was very fair to-day. Buyers were in attendance, and a satisfactory day was experienced, closing as follows:

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 6 in, grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axles	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]

WHITEWOOD.—A fair day was experienced by dealers in whitewood, and published prices remained firm, as follows:

Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]
Culls	[illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT.—The receipts to-day were still very small. Buyers were in poor attendance, and a very unsatisfactory day was experienced. Prices were weak and declining, and closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	[illegible]
Common strips and boards	[illegible]
Common mixed lumber	[illegible]
Joist and scantling	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

LUMBER INTERESTS OF SAGINAW—SHIPMENTS LAST MONTH AND SEASON.

[*Saginaw Courier.*]

The lumber market [illegible] depressed during the past month, [illegible] hardly be said to be any market [illegible] the present time. There is but little [illegible] now being bought, the season has now so far advanced that no purchases are made except in urgent cases for immediate shipment. The high rate of lake freight that has prevailed for the past sixty days in a measure deterred shipments, which, taken with the loss of a number of barges in the Saginaw lumber carrying trade crippling the shipping capacity, has [illegible] the accumulation of large stocks on the river. The season will close with a much larger amount of lumber on hand than last year. From the subjoined tables it will be seen that, although the shipments for the season fall behind those of last year, the shipments during October exceed those of the corresponding month of last year, and would have been much greater had the carrying capacity of the vessels in the trade admitted. The first two tables show shipments from East Saginaw and Bay City during the months of October for the years named:

EAST SAGINAW.

	Oct., 1870.	Oct., 1871.
Lumber, ft	26,349,325	24,914,300
Lath, pkgs	4,320,450	3,008,000
Shingles	13,480,500	6,165,000
Salt, brls	16,500	14,000
Staves	150,000	135,000
Hoops	360,000	....

BAY CITY.

	Oct., 1870.	Oct., 1871.
Lumber	35,032,143	30,225,000
Lath	2,792,534	2,081,000
Shingles	7,646,250	4,699,000
Salt	11,588	24,067
Staves	67,000	480,000
Hoops	1,443,800	2,143,000
Pickets	....	20,000
Timber, cubic ft	50,000	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FROM THE RIVER DURING THE SEASON.

The subjoined table shows the shipments from the Saginaw River (both ports) from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, during the years named:

	1870.	1871.
Lumber	427,207,503	448,[illegible]
Lath	32,124,7[illegible]	39,053,920
Shingles	110,204,220	119,496,000
Salt	412,850	490,150
Staves	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Committee of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition have made awards in cotton as follows: Sweepstakes—C. C. Swoope, Lawrence County, Alabama. To States—First premiums as follows: Tennessee, Wm. Van Treese, Madison County; Alabama, C. C. Swoope, Lawrence County; Arkansas, Robert Stewart, Jefferson County; Mississippi, W. S. McShaw, Lee County; Georgia, James W. Knott, Bibb County; Texas, Steers & Linday, Harrison County.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices [illegible] Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † [illegible] days excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. *Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, Jacksonville Division. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, depot at Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] a. m. and [illegible]. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‖Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Freight and Ticket Office, 155 Washington-st.

Danville Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sunday at [illegible].

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

THE "REPUBLIC."

A Petition Filed to Throw the Republic Fire Insurance Company Into Bankruptcy.

The Diverse and Adverse Interests of the Stockholders and Creditors of the Concern Render This Action Necessary.

A petition to throw the Republic In[surance] Company into bankruptcy was filed, ye[sterday] by Wm. J. Hanna, who affirms that he su[ffered] a loss under the Company's policy, wh[ich was] adjusted as of $5,325, on the 15th of F[ebruary] last, $1,500 paid thereon, and three notes [of] $1,275 each, payable on the 1st of Ap[ril, Au]gust, and December, 1872, for the bal[ance,] which only the first has been paid; [that the] Company likewise suspended the payme[nt of its] commercial paper on the 1st of August af[ter,] in the case of other notes, amounting to [an ag]gregate of about $600,000; that the Co[mpany,] when in an insolvent state, paid certai[n credi]tors in full sums aggregating $200,000; [that the] Company also paid to other creditors, [by] transfers of other moneys, to the extent of [$...]000, in full payment of claims; that the [capital] stock of the Company amounts to $500,00[0, held] and owned in no less than eighteen St[ates of] the Union; that its affairs are manag[ed and] controlled by a Board of 390 Directors, r[esiding] in different States, which Board must me[et once] a year, business being in the meantime m[anaged] by an Executive Committee of sixteen, who [reside] in almost as many States; that at the t[ime of] the October fire in Chicago its cash ass[ets ex]ceeded $1,000,000, and its aggregate losses [were] $3,500,000, whereupon the stockholde[rs were] liable to pay the amount [unpaid] on their stock, amounting to 80 pe[r cent] thereon, or $4,000,000; that immediatel[y after] said fire said Executive Committee com[menced] collecting from said stockholders a su[fficient] amount to pay off the losses, and ordered [the] assessments upon the capital stock which [have] resulted in voluntary payments to the am[ount of] about $1,600,000, all of which, together w[ith the] cash fund in hand at the time of the fi[re, has] been paid out upon the losses, leaving [un]paid of said losses $900,000, one h[alf of] which has been past due sinc[e the 1st] of August last, and all of [which is] represented by the notes of [the] Company; that the said assessments hav[e been] decided by courts of law to be inform[al and] void; that at the last meeting of the Exe[cutive] Committee in October last, the Comm[ittee, in] full view of the informality and invali[dity of] former assessments, and of the decisi[ons of the] Courts, and while still claiming full autho[rity to] levy such assessments, neglected and ref[used to] so levy them, so that no further collectio[n could] for the present be made; that petitione[r is ad]vised by counsel that all such assessments [are in]formal unless made by order of the whole [Board,] and that it is almost impossible to get p[eople so] widely scattered together, and if they w[ere got] together, to induce them to vote to pass [an as]sessment on themselves; that the machi[nery of] the Company is so unwieldy and the in[terests] of the Directors and Committees so diver[se and] adverse to those of the creditors, that the [collec]tion of assessments upon its stock is no[t likely] to be, and cannot practicably be, enforced [in any] manner except in bankruptcy; wherefo[re the] petitioner prays that the Company may [be de]clared a bankrupt in the ordinary way.

OBITUARY.

Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill), the [Irish] Actress.

From the London News, Oct. 31.

A death has just been announced, the [men]tion of which must bring up again the m[emory] of beauty, grace, and genius, of sweetnes[s and] tender pathos, unsurpassed even in the bri[ghtest] days of the English drama. "Miss O'Neill," [the be]witching *Juliet*, the incomparable *Bel[videra]* and *Monimia* of our fathers, is dead. In [her,] Lady Becher, widow of the la[te Sir] William Wrixon Becher, has just died, ag[ed ...]. Many persons have seen Lady Becher [within] the last twenty or even thirty yea[rs to] whom her fame as an artist was alwa[ys an] old tradition. It is [not] unlikely that even among lovers of the [stage] who cherish the names and memories of it[s he]roes and heroines, there are not a few wh[o may] only learn from the announcement of [Lady] Becher's death that she was so [long] living among us. Her dramatic career wa[s one] of the shortest as well as the brightest [known] to the annals of our stage. Five years she [was] before the footlights of an English theatre [and then] passed away into private life. Fifty[-eight] years are gone since Miss O'Neill made he[r first] appearance before a London audience. O[n the 6th] of October, 1814, she presented hersel[f for] the first time, in Covent Garden, as *Juliet*. [In] December, 1819, she left the stage, without [any] formal leave-taking or flourish of trumpet[s. Ne]ver was seen upon the boards a[n actress] that time she had made a sufficing [fame.] Since the days of Mrs. Siddons there has [prob]ably been no actress who could claim to ri[val a] Garrick or a Kean in the grandest displa[y of] passion and power. But for sweetness, pa[thos,] and all emotional expression short of the p[assion] which personates a *Lady Macbeth*, Miss O['Neill] was superior to all rivals in her day, and [since] that time has probably had no equal o[n the] stage. It is doubtful whether the genius o[f any ac]tress or actor will soon again awaken to the [same de]gree the public interest and attention [of the] criticism of the highest minds, the stu[dy of] the gravest thinkers, as it did when Miss O['Neill] was dividing the attention of London wit[h Edm]und Kean. Showy scenery and glittering [specta]cle now attract the mere sightseers, and [airy,] vivacious, light comedy, in which [brilliant] talk and sparkling is to be all, delights [a pro]bably more intelligent of the public. [But in] the time past, the temper of mind is [that wh]ich sent London wild with emotion and [admi]ration over *Belvidera* and *Juliet*; and [we may] greatly doubt whether a woman of even [equal] grace and gifts could by any possibility [make] such a mark on public attention now as [Miss O']Neill did during the short prime of her ar[tistic] triumphs.

"I've seen the Siddons, sir, and the O'N[eill," sa]ys the brave Captain Costigan in "Pe[ndennis"]; "they were great; but what were [they com]pared to Miss Fotheringay?" "You a[re as pa]thetic as Miss O'Neill," says Major Pend[ennis, pa]ying the most audacious compliment he [could th]ink of to the same Miss Fotheringay. [No one] offered a higher tribute than any [...] could give when he positively declined to [allow th]e Miss O'Neill, lest he should be induc[ed to ma]ke her a rival of Mrs. Siddons. An auth[ority on] acting, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, classed [Miss O']Neill among the artists whose [success] was greatly due to [...] intense earnestness, and ranked [her] in this respect above Kean. "John Kemble [and] Mrs. Siddons," she says, "were always in [earnest] in what they were about, and Miss O['Neill] used to cry bitterly in all her tragic parts, [a ri]val of Mrs. Siddons, in any true sense, [Miss] O'Neill was not. She never "went in" fo[r the] grandeur, the solemnity, the terrible inte[nsity] of passion. She took another range altoge[ther,] one for which her complexion, her face, an[d her] physique better suited her. She claimed fo[r herself] the emotional, loving, sweet, and sad, [the] melancholy, the grief, and even the pa[ssion] with which the gentler natures can [be] inspired, belonged to her province; [and] she never sought to invade [the] realms of the sterner and more appalling [trag]edy. Like Kean, she founded her style [on] all things on Nature. She discarded altog[ether] the rigid traditions of the school of John [Kem]ble, and distracted many a faithful and ped[antic] old actor by the unexpected and irrepressib[le im]pulses which she allowed herself to obey [when] true emotion seemed to her to be the g[uide.] Her voice was exquisitely modulated to ex[press] all the various moods of love and sympath[y and] sorrow. She had had a tolerably hard str[uggle] of it in the beginning, and only owed to a [chance] her first genuine opening. An a[ctress] then of great renown, who was engaged [in a] provincial theatre, suddenly quarrelled [with] the manager, sulked, and would not [play.] The house would have had to be [closed] up but that somebody remembered a prom[ising] young Irish actress who had often been re[com]mended in vain for an engagement, and [who] happened to be then in town. Miss O'Neil[l took] her chance and made her mark. Soon aft[er she] shared with Kean the plaudits of London. [Her] career was thenceforward all brightness. [She] knew none of the vicissitudes which have [made] the lives of so many actors a more pi[teous] tragedy than anything they had on the bo[ards.] She hardly ever knew the vexations of a[dverse] criticism. She did not remain long enoug[h on] the stage to allow the fresh glitter o[f her] popularity to fade. John Kemble [more] than once felt the bitterness of [its ca]price. Kean, on one memorable occ[asion,] was hissed off the stage. Even Mrs. Si[ddons,] towards the close of her career, very [...]

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches ... Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—The trade in the hardwood ... was very fair to-day. Buyers were in ... tendance, and a satisfactory day was experienced, closing as follows:

Oak (dry) ... Black walnut ... Maple ... Ash (dry) ... Butternut ... Counter tops (select) ... Flooring, 6 in., grooved and matched ... Axles ... Wagon poles (each) ... Hickory ...

WHITEWOOD.—A fair day was experienced by dealers in whitewood, and published prices remained firm, as follows:

Box boards ... Common ... Clear ... Culls ...

LUMBER AFLOAT.—The receipts to-day were still very small. Buyers were in poor attendance, and a very unsatisfactory day was experienced. Prices were weak and declining, ... closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber ... Common strips and boards ... Common mixed lumber ... Joist and scantling ... Shingles ... Lath ... Pickets ...

LUMBER INTERESTS OF SAGINAW—SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST MONTH AND SEASON.

Saginaw Courier.

The lumber market ... been somewhat depressed during the past month, ... hardly be said to be any market ... the present time. There is but little lumber now being bought, the season has now so far advanced that no purchases are made except in urgent cases for immediate shipment. The high rate of lake freight that has prevailed for the past sixty days in a measure deterred shipments, which, taken with the loss of a number of barges in the Saginaw lumber carrying trade, crippling the shipping capacity, has resulted in the accumulation of large stocks on the river. The season will close with a much larger amount of lumber on hand than last year. From the subjoined tables it will be seen that, although the shipments for the season fall behind those of last year, the shipments during October exceed those of the corresponding month of last year, and would have been much greater had the carrying capacity of the vessels in the Saginaw trade admitted. The first two tables show the shipments from East Saginaw and Bay City during the months of October for the years named:

EAST SAGINAW.

	Oct., 1870.	Oct., 1871.	Oct., 1872.
Lumber, ft.	36,340,335	24,964,800	[illegible]
Lath, pkgs	4,320,450	2,088,000	[illegible]
Shingles	13,480,500	8,165,000	[illegible]
Salt, brls	16,500	14,030	[illegible]
Staves	130,000	125,000	[illegible]
Hoops	300,000		

BAY CITY.

	Oct., 1870.	Oct., 1871.	Oct., 1872.
Lumber	35,052,148	30,225,035	[illegible]
Lath	2,792,554	2,881,000	[illegible]
Shingles	7,646,250	4,999,000	[illegible]
Salt	11,583	34,037	[illegible]
Staves	67,000	465,000	[illegible]
Hoops	1,443,000	2,143,000	[illegible]
Pickets		20,000	[illegible]
Timber, cubic ft.	88,000	46,500	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FROM THE RIVER DURING THE SEASON.

The subjoined table shows the shipments from the Saginaw River (both ports) from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, during the years named:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Lumber	427,207,508	448,966,048	[illegible]
Lath	32,124,784	29,053,830	[illegible]
Shingles	110,204,300	119,496,800	[illegible]
Salt	412,869	420,130	[illegible]
Staves			[illegible]

The Committee of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition have made awards in cotton as follows: Sweepstakes—C. C. Swoope, Lawrence County, Alabama. To States—First premiums as follows: Tennessee, Wm. Van Treese, Madison County; Alabama, C. C. Swoope, Lawrence County; Arkansas, Robert Stewart, Jefferson County; Mississippi, W. S. McShaw, Lee County; Georgia, James W. Knott, Bibb County; Texas, Steers & Linday, Harrison County.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices ... Briggs House and at Depots.

Mail and Express; Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Fast Line; Rock Island Express; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Aurora Passenger (Sunday); Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accom'n; Downer's Grove Accom'n. [times illegible]

*Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line; Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division); Joliet & Dwight Accommodation; St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division; Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.; Jefferson City Express; Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. [times illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. *Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Springfield Express; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods (several). [times illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. *On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; Green Bay Express. [times illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth Express. [times illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail, via Air Line and Main Line; Special New York Express, via Air Line; Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line; Night Express, via Main Line; South Chicago Accommodat'n; Elkhart Accommodation. [times illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Get freight office, corner of ... depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Danville & Terre Haute Ex.; ... [times illegible]

Freight and Ticket Office, 168 Washington-st.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; ... Valparaiso Accommodation. [times illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line); Day Express; Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily); Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Day Express; Night Express.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express; Grand Trunk Night Express. [times illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

THE "REPUBLIC."

A Petition Filed to Throw the Republic Fire Insurance Company Into Bankruptcy.

The Diverse and Adverse Interests of the Stockholders and Creditors of the Concern Render This Action Necessary.

A petition to throw the Republic Insurance Company into bankruptcy was filed, yesterday, by Wm. J. Hanna, who affirms that he sustained a loss under the Company's policy, which was adjusted as of $5,325, on the 15th of February last, $2,500 paid thereon, and three notes given, of $1,775 each, payable on the 1st of April, August, and December, 1872, for the balance of which only the first has been paid; that the Company likewise suspended the payment of its commercial paper on the 1st of August aforesaid, in the case of other notes, amounting to an aggregate of about $600,000; that the Company, when in an insolvent state, paid certain creditors in full sums aggregating $200,000; that the Company also paid to other creditors, or made transfers of other moneys, to the extent of $400,000, in full payment of claims; that the capital stock of the Company amounts to $500,000, held and owned in no less than eighteen States of the Union; that its affairs are managed and controlled by a Board of 390 Directors, residing in different States, which Board must meet once a year, business being in the meantime managed by an Executive Committee of sixteen, who reside in almost as many States; that at the time of the October fire in Chicago its cash assets exceeded $1,000,000, and its aggregate losses were $5,500,000, whereupon the stockholders became liable to pay the amount unpaid on their stock, amounting to 80 per cent thereon, or $4,000,000; that immediately after said fire said Executive Committee commenced collecting from said stockholders a sufficient amount to pay off the losses, and ordered several assessments upon the capital stock which have resulted in voluntary payments to the amount of about $1,600,000, all of which, together with the cash fund in hand at the time of the fire, has been paid out upon the losses, leaving still unpaid of said losses $900,000, one half of which has been past due since the ... of August last, and all of which ... represented by the notes of said Company; that the said assessments have been decided by courts of law to be informal and void; that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee in October last, the Committee, in full view of the informality and invalidity of former assessments, and of the decisions of Courts, and while still claiming full authority to levy such assessments, neglected and refused to so levy them, so that no further collections can for the present be made; that petitioner is advised by counsel that all such assessments are informal unless made by order of the whole Board, and that it is almost impossible to get people so widely scattered together, and if they were got together, to induce them to vote to pass an assessment on themselves; that the machinery of the Company is so unwieldy and the interests of the Directors and Committees so diverse, and adverse to those of the creditors, that the collection of assessments upon its stock is not likely to be, and cannot practically be, enforced in any manner except in bankruptcy; wherefore the petitioner prays that the Company may be declared a bankrupt in the ordinary way.

OBITUARY.

Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill), the Great Actress.

From the London News, Oct. 31.

A death has just been announced, the memory of which must bring up again the memory of beauty, grace, and genius, of sweetness and tender pathos, unsurpassed even in the brightest days of the English drama. "Miss O'Neill," the bewitching *Juliet*, the incomparable *Belvidera* and *Monimia* of our fathers, is dead. In other words, Lady Becher, widow of the late Sir William Wrixon Becher, has just died, aged 81. Many persons have seen Lady Becher within the last twenty or even thirty years, to whom her fame as an artist was always but an old tradition. It is not unlikely that even among lovers of the stage, who cherish the names and memories of its heroes and heroines, there are not a few who will only learn from the announcement of Lady Becher's death the fact that she was so lately living among us. Her dramatic career was one of the shortest as well as the brightest known in the annals of our stage. Five years she stood before the footlights of an English theatre, and then passed away into private life. Fifty-three years are gone since Miss O'Neill made her last appearance before a London audience. On the ... of October, 1814, she presented herself for the first time, in Covent Garden, as *Juliet*; in December, 1819, she left the stage, without any formal leave-taking or flourish of trumpets, and never was seen upon the boards again. In that time she had made a sufficing fame. Since the days of Mrs. Siddons there has probably been no actress who could claim to rival a Garrick or a Kean in the grandest displays of passion and power. But for sweetness, pathos, and all emotional expression short of the power which personates a *Lady Macbeth*, Miss O'Neill was superior to all rivals in her day, and since her time has probably had no equal on our stage. It is doubtful whether the genius of actress or actor will soon again awaken to the same degree the public interest and attention, the enthusiasm of the highest minds, the study of the gravest thinkers, as it did when Miss O'Neill was dividing the attention of London with Edmund Kean. Showy scenery and glittering spectacle now attract the mere sightseers, and the light, vivacious, light comedy, in which to be smart and sparkling is to be all, delights sufficiently the more intelligent of the public. For the time, at least, the temper of mind is gone which sent London wild with emotion and admiration over *Belvidera* and *Juliet*; and we greatly doubt whether a woman of even equal grace and gifts could by any possibility make such a mark on public attention now as Miss O'Neill did during the short phase of her artistic triumphs.

"I've seen the Siddons, sir, and the O'Nale," says the brave Captain Costigan in "Pendennis;" "they were great; but what were they compared to Miss Fotheringay?" "You are as pathetic as Miss O'Neill," says Major Pendennis, paying the most audacious compliment he can think of to the same Miss Fotheringay. Byron offered a higher tribute than any ... praise could give when he positively declined to go to see Miss O'Neill, lest he should be induced to think her a rival of Mrs. Siddons. An authority on acting, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, classed Miss O'Neill among the artists whose success was greatly due to their intense earnestness, and ranked her in this respect above Kean. "John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons," she says, "were always in earnest in what they were about, and Miss O'Neill used to cry bitterly in all her tragic parts." A rival of Mrs. Siddons, in any true sense, Miss O'Neill was not. She never "went in" for the grandeur, the solemnity, the terrible intensity of passion. She took another range altogether, one for which her complexion, her face, and her physique better suited her. She claimed for her part the emotional, loving, sweet, and sad. All the melancholy, the grief, and even the passion with which the gentler natures can be inspired belonged to her province; and she never sought to invade the realms of the sterner and more appalling Tragedy. Like Kean, she founded her style above all things on Nature. She discarded altogether the rigid traditions of the school of John Kemble, and distracted many a faithful and pedantic old actor by the unexpected and irrepressible impulses which she allowed herself to obey when true emotion seemed to her to be the guide. Her voice was exquisitely modulated to express all the various moods of love and sympathy and sorrow. She had had a tolerably hard struggle of it in the beginning, and only owed to a mere chance her first genuine opening. An actress of great renown, who was engaged in a provincial theatre, suddenly quarrelled with the manager, sulked, and would not play. The house would have had to be shut up had not somebody remembered a promising young Irish actress who had often been recommended in vain for an engagement, and who happened to be then in town. Miss O'Neill got her chance and made her mark. Soon after she shared with Kean the plaudits of London. Her career was thenceforward all brightness. She knew none of the vicissitudes which have made the lives of so many actors a more pitiable tragedy than anything they had on the boards. She hardly ever knew the vexations of adverse criticism. She did not remain long enough on the stage to allow the fresh glitter of her popularity to fade. John Kemble more than once felt the bitterness of public caprice. Kean, on one memorable occasion, was hissed off the stage. Even Mrs. Siddons was, towards the close of her career, very sharply admonished by the critics and by the public voice that she had outlived her power to delight. "Would she remind us," asked Hazlitt, "of herself by showing us what she was not?" All this Miss O'Neill escaped. She left the stage in the morning freshness of her beauty and her talents. One of the most pathetic and indeed humiliating passages in the career of Mrs. Siddons is the time when she used to complain of being forgotten because of Miss O'Neill; and when reading the praises of the younger woman's exquisite pathos she would ask querulously, "Do people think I never drew a tear?" Mrs. Siddons was tempted to reappear on the stage for the purpose of eclipsing Miss O'Neill, and was bitterly aggrieved when some ill-natured caricatures appeared, contrasting the youth and symmetry of the younger artist with the overgrown and ponderous form wherein years had smothered the once incomparable Lady Macbeth. It is not so long ago since Lady Becher was seen in the box of an English theatre, watching with cordial delight and approval the performance of an actress whom she could look at, happily for herself, with no feeling of rivalry—in whose praise she could join without supposing that the applause given to another was a neglect of herself.

It was, we believe, in certain famous private theatricals of Kilkenny—still treasured in the memory, or, at least, in the traditions of old-fashioned Irish society—that Miss O'Neill made the acquaintance of the accomplished gentleman who afterwards became her husband. For the greater part of her married and widowed life she remained quietly on her husband's estate, in the south of Ireland. Her celebrity always lingered around her. While generation after generation of actors came on and passed away, while this style of acting succeeded that, and both were forgotten for some novelty—her fame hardly faded. There was, indeed, a sort of forestalled immortality about it, so entirely withdrawn was the career of the still living artist from the rivalry, or even the personal recollection of the present race of actors. Lady Becher never can be ranked highest among our tragic actresses while the fame of Mrs. Siddons endures; and, like Mrs. Siddons, she appears to have been unable to enter with success the field of sparkling comedy. But in tragedy she had only Mrs. Siddons for a superior among English actresses, and in her own particular path she probably has had no equal. Her stainless fame as a woman fittingly accompanied her pure renown as an artist; and her noble character will long keep her memory honored in many circles and many homes where the brief triumphs of the stage would perhaps be held of but little account.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Nov. 14.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 700 pkgs fish, 321 steel railroad iron, 80 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 585 m lumber, 500 m shingles.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 250 tons railroad iron.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 1,162¼ m shingles, 30 tons pig iron.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.
Schr Republic, Little Sodus, 480 tons coal.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Boston Harbor, 55 m sundries.
Prop Menominee, Escanaba, light.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Ludington, 70 cds bark.
Schr P. Hayden, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr D. H. Wells, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Barge E. M. Tyson, Menominee, 30 m lumber.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 30 m lumber, and sundries.
Schr R. I. Skidmore, Pentwater, 300 m lumber, 120 m shingles, 80 m lumber.
Schr Irene, Madison Pier, 48 cds wood.
Schr Atlantic, Cleveland, 579 tons coal.
Schr Denmark, Egg Harbor, 1,000 telegraph poles, 3,500 posts.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cds wood.
Barge Eva S. Robinson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.

CLEARED............Nov. 14.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 36,800 bu corn.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 1,200 bu corn, 10 brls flour.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 34,000 bu wheat, 1,500 brls flour, 90 bales broom corn, 120 bxs garden seeds, and sundries.
Prop T. A. Scott, Erie, 300 brls flour.
Schr Jas. Platt, Brockville, 3,000 brls pork.
Schr Yankee, Sheboygan, 4,215 bu corn, 4,464 bu oats, 300 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doake, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Ashland, 390 pkgs pork, 220 pkgs tallow, 280 brls flour, 75 pkgs lard, 1,000 bu corn, 10,900 bu oats, and sundries.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, 18 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, 16,150 bu wheat, and sundries.
Bark Carrie, Manistee, 400 bu oats, 6 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 14,000 bu oats, 20,000 bu wheat, 16 bales broom corn, 38 bags timothy seed, and sundries.
Barge Eva Robinson, Menominee, 50 brls beef.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.—Charters were: From Chicago—To Oswego—Schr Mediator, wheat at 15½c; schrs Reindeer and W. I. Preston, corn at 14½c. To Buffalo—Schrs Zack Chandler and City of the Straits, wheat at 9½c; schr John Kilkerhouse, corn on owner's account; schr Donaldson and prop Idaho, corn ... through rates; schr Reid Cass (re-chartered), corn at 9c. To Cleveland—Schr City of Green Bay, wheat at 10c, free of elevation. Total 11—Wheat, 4½, capacity 119,000 bu; corn 6, capacity 150,000 bu; barley ½, capacity 25,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Grain freights are unsettled and nearly nominal at 10½c for wheat per sail to Buffalo, and 15½c to Oswego. Charters: Bark Sardinia, wheat to Buffalo at 10½c; schr Alice Richards, wheat to Collingwood at 9½c; prop Merchant, wheat to Erie at Philadelphia through rate.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Rates unchanged. Propeller W. T. Graves; bark Onconta, and schooner H. G. Winslow are chartered for coal to Chicago, at $1.50; Gen. Worth, coal to Toledo, at $1; schooner Almeda, railroad iron to Toledo, at $1.25; schooners Ætna, Mary L. Higgie, and W. Keller, coal from Cleveland to Chicago, at $2; schooners Mitchell and Miami, coal to Detroit, at $1.25.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—The market begins to lose interest and rates are becoming nominal. Owing to the late date few vessels care about going above, so that grain can now be forwarded eastward on terms favoring shippers. To Oswego wheat is quotable at 13c. Charters: Schooner Miami, wheat to Buffalo, at 6½c; scow Julia Miner, lumber from Port Huron to Detroit, at $2 per m feet; scow Mechanic, lumber, Blue Ledge to Detroit, at $3 per m on rail; scow Henry Young, lumber, Ecorse to Toledo, at $1.50 per m feet on rail.

—The season just closed has been one of the most prosperous on record for lake navigation. The experience of this year has proved the present lake fleet to be wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demands of trade. Shipbuilding is likely to receive a considerable stimulus in consequence, and already arrangements are being made for the construction of several new vessels. The following rates are quoted for freight in October last on wheat and corn by lake from Chicago to Buffalo, in proof of the profitable character of the business at the present time. It also shows that the average rate on the same cereals by canal from Buffalo to New York:

Year.	Lake. Wheat, cts.	Lake. Corn, cts.	Canal. Wheat, cts.	Canal. Corn, cts.
1862	15.3	14.2	19.0	17.3
1863	9.0	7.7	19.8	17.8
1864	13.7	12.7	18.9	16.4
1865	12.3	11.5	23.4	20.3
1866	13.5	11.7	19.6	16.3
1867	9.0	7.0	19.1	16.3
1868	9.3	8.3	19.2	16.1
1869	10.3	9.8	21.7	19.0
1870	8.5	7.6	11.9	11.5
1871	10.1	9.7	15.0	14.1
1872	16.5	15.5	14.2	12.6

From the above comparative exhibit it will be seen that the average by lake was larger by three cents per bushel than the average for any preceding year.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from north northwest, and snowing.
—Sailors' wages from $2.50 to $3.
—The barge Zack Chandler has arrived, and is unloading her cargo of coal at Robert Law's yard.
—The Bridgewater is unloading at Alcott's coal yards. She intends to make one more trip.
—The propeller Jay Gould is unloading her miscellaneous cargo at the Union Steamboat dock.
—A heavy gale is still raging outside, and vessels continue to come in more or less damaged in their rigging.
—A large number of lumber vessels were stripped and towed to their winter quarters to-day, and the season will probably close next week some time, on the arrival of the expected fleet.
—The schooners VanValkenburg and Martin, wrecked outside recently, have arrived at this port, and are laid up for repairs.
—The propeller Idaho arrived, with a miscellaneous cargo, from Buffalo, and is now discharging.

GENERAL MARINE ITEMS.

The barge Emmet has been got off, and is at Port Bruce for repairs.
—The crew of the tug Ripley, wrecked near Port Burwell, has been saved.
—The watchman drowned off the Truesdell was Henry McCartney.
—During the recent gale, the steamer Dunlap sprung one of her arches.
—The schooner Howland will be towed to Milwaukee by the tug Leviathan.
—The propeller Philadelphia grounded on the Flats last night.
—The repairs of the schooner King, at the Milwaukee dry docks, will cost $10,000.
—Captain P. S. Wright has sold the propeller Annie S. Craig to Captain Ward for $33,000.
—The schooner Mayflower lost 10,000 feet of her deck load during the recent storm.
—The Goodrich steamers Corona and Manitowoc have laid up at Milwaukee for the winter.
—The steamer Reindeer will shortly go into the Detroit dry docks, and receive a thorough overhauling.
—A large dam, costing between $25,000 and $30,000, is being put in the river at Evart, giving fine boomage.
—A St. Paul despatch states that the schrs Palmo and Sweetheart were driven ashore near Duluth during the gale, and will probably prove a total loss.
—The two new steamers in process of construction in Springwells, are already planked up, and are in a forward state of completion.
—During the late gale the schooner Jennie and Annie, corn laden to Buffalo from this port, sprung a leak, and was driven ashore, as was previously mentioned in THE TRIBUNE.

One of the crew, in relating the story, said "that they labored manfully at the pumps until the vessel could find shelter, and as she tore along her canvass was torn from her piece after piece, and she soon became unmanageable and was driven ashore opposite the Manitou Islands. Fearing that the vessel would go to pieces the mate and three seamen jumped overboard and were drowned in their effort to reach shore. The remaining members of the crew, six in number, were obliged to remain on the wreck forty-eight hours, when they were rescued by a brave, daring few on shore." The vessel was owned in Buffalo, and was valued at $13,000. She is a total loss, as she broke in soon after she stranded. Both vessel and cargo were fully insured.

—The new lighthouse at Cleveland is well worthy of notice. We clip the following item relating to it from the Cleveland *Herald*: "The structure is of pressed brick and stone, and when entirely finished will be one of the handsomest on the lakes. The light tower stands in front of the house. It is octagonal in form. Its base is of Columbia sandstone, and is solid masonry as high as seventeen feet. The stone work is very noticeable. The walls are three feet and a half in thickness, with air space all the way up. The proportions are as follows: Height, 85 feet above the surface of the ground and 165 feet above the surface of the lake; the base is 30 feet in diameter; at the gallery (a few feet from the top) the diameter is 13 feet; and the top is 11 feet. The light, which will probably be shining by November 25, is to be white and stationary, although the light-room is so arranged that there might be any other kind placed in it if desired. The stairway leading up to the light is winding and made of iron."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

To One and All.—Are You Suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Lasting Loveliness.—Twenty years ago, when paint, pearl powder, and enamel were ruining the complexions and destroying the health of women of fashion, Hagan's Magnolia Balm was brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic, guaranteed to restore bloom and freshness to faded cheeks. From that time to the present it has been continually rising in public estimation as the safest and most unexceptionable preparation of its class. Instead of producing an artificial and sometimes ghastly whiteness, or wilting the cuticle like the poisonous fluids sold under various names as "beautifiers," it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tinge, which is the beau ideal of complexional loveliness. This exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the balm daily it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the article nineteen years ago, writes to say that her complexion at forty is "purer, clearer, and more brilliant than it has ever been," and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—THE VERY best of table board, $5 a week. Also, rooms, with board.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

62 CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE suite of front rooms, furnished, with board in private family.

66 PARK-AV.—... [illegible]

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A pleasant furnished front room with board, suitable for one person. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—A DElightful front parlor, furnished, with first-class board for three young gents, or young ladies; superior accommodations for those wanting a home for winter.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE neatly furnished front room, with board, and room for single gentleman.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM nicely furnished and closet for two, with or without board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN private family with front room, suitable for two persons.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT FRONT suite of rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen.

681 WEST LAKE-ST.—6 OR 8 YOUNG MEN IN private German family.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First class board, with rooms, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board. Terms moderate.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, COMFORTABLY furnished third-story room; also, single room, off, with board. Accommodations first class. Reference required.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, handsomely furnished, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife. Private family.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of furnished rooms to rent, with board. House is desirable in every respect. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

FIRST RATE WINTER QUARTERS; WHERE pleasant furnished rooms, single or double, with good board at live and let live prices, may be found at 409 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Everything desirable.

TO A GENT AND WIFE WISHING A SUITE OF handsome rooms, with board on Twenty-second-st., near the lake, a good chance is offered, with moderate terms. Address E. C. W., care Storrs & Ware, 373 Wabash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR the winter, with good board for gentleman and wife, or may be two couples. A reasonable price will be paid for such. West Adams, Monroe, or neighborhood. Address G 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FIRST-class room and board in a private family, in the vicinity of Union Park. Address, giving location, BANK, care of Carrier No. 18.

MUSICAL.

A BEAUTIFUL-TONED STEINWAY PIANO FOR only $225 cash, if taken at once; cost when new $700. This is a rare chance to buy low. 609 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ONE FINE-TONED PIANO, FOR $9 per month; one do for $8; one do for $6. Splendid new pianos at greatly reduced prices. 251 Park-av., West Side.

THE FINEST STEINWAY GRAND IN THE CITY for sale, at a large reduction. As good as new. Address E 17, Tribune Branch office.

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY KNOWING ABOUT ROBERT NEWSham would oblige Thomas Newsham, his brother, by giving information at Mrs. RATHBONE'S, 123 West Ewing-st.

PERSONAL—LEFT HIS HOME ON MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1872, a boy 17 years of age; name, John Hodgkins; had on, when last seen, a grey plaid jacket, light thin pants, has dark hair and eyes, subject to fits, and stout built. Any information will be thankfully received by his father, JONAS HODGKINS, at 1059 West Lake-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 281 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE dealers, 80 South Clark-st.: 125x166 feet southwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st. This is a choice residence lot, high ground and beautiful grove. 100x266 feet on South Park Boulevard, corner Thirty-seventh-st. Three-story brick house on Twenty-seventh-st., near Prairie-av. Frame house and large lot, corner Robey-st. and Warren-av. Two-story frame house with brick basement, corner Throop and Jefferson Park. Store and dwelling 810 North Wells-st. 40x80 feet southwest corner Dearborn and North Water-sts. Fifty choice lots at Riverside. 35 lots on Division-st., near Humboldt Park. 8 acres on West Madison-st., running to Barry Point road. 44 feet on Wells-st., near Washington. 20 feet on Monroe-st., between Wells and LaSalle. 40 acres in Section 27, 39, 13. Several lots on Madison-st., west of Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—CONFIDENTIALLY, FOUR CHOICE residences; all in fashionable localities; prices, $9,000, $10,000, $30,000, and $40,000. Agents need not apply. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET FRONT ON ADAMS-ST., running through to Quincy-st., and near Market-st., below the market price, one-quarter cash, and balance on five years' time, secured by mortgage, at 8 per cent interest. J. MASON PARKER, No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TERMS EASY—50 FEET ON Wabash-av., near Douglas-place; 72 feet on Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-eighth-st.; house and lot, 1264 Wabash-av. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. AND TWENTY-fifth-st., 50x127 feet, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-FIFTH-st., Douglas-place, 100x173 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Douglas-place (Thirty-fifth-st.). SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 60 FEET fronting on Washington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., 80 LOTS fronting on Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., near Centre-av. and near Union Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 155 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 NEW 2-STORY frame houses of 8 rooms each on Union-av., within two blocks of horse-cars. Will sell on monthly payments. F. B. HAMILTON, owner, Room 27, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—6¾ ACRES ON Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park; dwelling house taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY MARBLE front dwelling on Indiana-av., south house in block, with side entrance, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.; favorable lease on the lot, to run for fifty years. Apply at 8 Jackson-st., of PRICKETT & DRYSDALE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.: 80 acres adjoining western city limits; a splendid piece for investment, cheap. 50 feet, Oakwood-boulevard, in the grove, at a very decided bargain, on time. 50 feet, Belden-av., near Lincoln Park. 25 feet, Robey-st., near Jackson. And a large number of cheap lots, some at only $450, each, on time.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—LOTS IN MORGAN Park Addition to Washington Heights, only $100 each; small payment down, long time on balance. These lots will sell for $300 each before you make your last payment. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100,000—A GRAND INVESTment for money where it can't burn up, and in 5 years' time be worth one-fourth of a million. Examine and satisfy yourself. The 20-acre block, southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., South Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms, bath room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground. No. 1208 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN the market on Wentworth-av., 25x124, 60 foot street, only $700, cash; the owner must sell. PETER SHIMP, 8 Taylor-st., near State.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house with modern improvements, east front, on Wabash-av., No. 1037, near Twenty-third-st.; possession 1st of December; terms easy. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE-AV. NICE marble houses; Wentworth-av. stores and houses, long time; will rent. S. MEARS, 409 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WE WILL EXchange or sell an elegant residence, furnished complete, on Wabash-av., for choice inside or acre property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 126 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 1½-STORY COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, and lot 36x125, on Arnold-st., near Douglas-place. Must be sold this week. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$7,000—11-ROOM DWELLING AND LOT, in excellent order, possession immediately, on Randolph and Ann-sts. T. B. BOYD, 130 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—4 BLOCKS OF 8 each fronting Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—300x188 feet northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST. AND ST. JOHN'S PLACE. Lot 90x125 feet on northwest corner of St. John's place and Fulton-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house and lot on Polk-st., near Western-av. Inquire on premises, or at 155 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE PIECE OF Canal-st. property, near new depot, below the market. J. H. BISSELL, 48 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—... long time. No money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON DE KOVEN-ST., BEtween Clinton and Jefferson-sts., very cheap; suitable for manufacturing purposes. GEO. W. HILL, 190 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES 4 MILES WEST OF CITY limits on North-av., at $100 per acre. GEO. W. HILL, 190 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—40X80 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST. near Clark. 24x60 feet on South Water-st., near Wabash-av. 24x76 feet on Dearborn-st., near Lake. 24x80 feet corner Lake and Wells-sts. 24x105 feet on Wells-st., north of Taylor. 100x110 feet on northeast corner Wells and Ontario-sts. 50x100 feet on West Randolph-st., corner Peoria. Cottages and lots Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 North Peoria. All choice city property; easy terms; sold to close up an estate. J. B. WALLER, Executor, 330 State-st., Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 11 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, A new house containing 10 rooms, three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ill., or 333 Seventeenth-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—100 FEET CORNER OF FIFTY-SEVenth and State, $50 per foot; 75 feet on State adjoining, $45; 2 lots on State and Fifty-fourth, and two on Burnside-st., for $4,000; northwest corner of State and Forty-fourth-st., ... TER SHIMP, No. 8 Taylor-st., near State.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—2 BEAUTIFUL cottages, just completed; small payment down; balance on long time and monthly payments. Save your rent and own a house. HULBARD & CO., 35 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located five miles from Kenosha and fifty miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with prospects of a depot on the farm, containing 230 acres. A good two-story brick house and other necessary out houses on the premises; also a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy farm, for which it is admirably adapted. It is known as Sweet's farm. Mr. J. H. Winslow, who is now on it, will take pleasure in showing the premises to anyone wishing to make an inspection. For terms, &c., apply to S. Y. BRANDE, Kenosha, Wis., or to R. W. Hyman, Jr., 285 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE, WITH highly ornamental grounds attached; located on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT ON MADISON, EAST OF HALsted, or on Randolph, near Jefferson, or on State, north of Harrison-st.; will pay cash. T. B. BOYD, 130 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN ACRE property, south or west of city limits, for a customer. M. VAN ALLEN, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS WELL LOcated in the South Division; also acre property. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 389 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR HOUSE and lot, or houses and leased lots. Apply to N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house, with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $850, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE EASTERN FUNDS TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate, in sums of not less than $5,000; moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS, COMMERcial paper bought and sold, by M. B. DERRICK & CO., 188 East Madison-st., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES AND COLLATERals of all kinds. Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 49.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground; real estate paper bought. E. GROSSMAN, room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

$1,000 CASH TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, No. 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, NEW last May. Call on or address G. A. STRONG, 257 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL SELECTED, NEARLY NEW Law Library, about 60 volumes. Address R. T. PETTENGILL, Room 17, Boone Block.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF PEACH-BLOW potatoes, in store. Fixtures for sale, and store to rent for $15 per month, if required. Call at once and secure a bargain. 93 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A DIEBOLD & KIENZLE SAFE, 2X3 inside, nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 387 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT OAK PARK, A VERY DEsirable two-story house, with barn and large yard. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, 8 ROOMS, 8 closets, pantry, large rooms, hall, good well and cistern water, three blocks from depot and two from dummy; possession given the 20th November; rent $50 per month. See or address me at office, 131 Monroe-st. JOHN L. BENNETT.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—THE NEW 4-story brick building, Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st., containing 52 rooms; large dining-room, large kitchen, and double parlors; first-class finish; will be rented cheap to good and responsible parties, if applied for soon. Inquire in rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROTHERS, No. 55 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—4-ROOM COTTAGE on Wright-st., near Main; $25 per month, 2 6-room cottages, new, on Langley, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., by W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 124 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED TWO-STORY and basement brick house; all modern improvements; location good. Rent, $75 per month. Possession immediately. No. 339 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE ON Taylor-st., containing 7 large rooms, water and gas; rent $25 per month; good location. Apply to J. T. GOLDEN, 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE ON CAMPbell-av., near Van Buren-st., $25 per month. Store and house of 7 rooms 970 North Clark-st. $25 per month. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE 1012 WEST ADAMS-st., 11 rooms with furniture, in good repair. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Rent $100. LOOMIS & FOLLETT, 88 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY RESidence 335 West Adams-st. Will be rented furnished, or will sell part or all of the furniture, which is new and in good order. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NEW HOUSE—SIX handsome rooms, conveniently arranged for housekeeping; fine cook-stove, with hot water, boiler, and pipes in kitchen; all modern improvements; half block from Madison cars; brick barn. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 8-ROOM HOUSE; RENT $35 per month; with first-class modern furniture for sale. Apply or address H. C., 22 North Elizabeth-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—255 CALUMET-AV. TWO-STORY, SIX rooms, very pleasant for small family; references given and required. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 486 WEST INdiana-st. W. WALLER, 330 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. B. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st.—House of 9 rooms, bath room, west of Union Park; low rent to responsible party. Cottage, 5 rooms, Aberdeen-st., $25. Cottage, West Adams-st., 8 furnished rooms; owner and wife will board with party renting. 8 furnished rooms, South Halsted-st.; also, furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK houses corner of Cass and Illinois-sts., with good cellars. They are just completed; have 10 rooms, bath-rooms, water closets, speaking tubes, and plenty of closets. Rent only $70 per month to good permanent tenants. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 46 Market-st. Apply at Room ..., first floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED BY THE day or month; house first-class. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, without board. Apply to 43 University place, corner of Rhodes-av., or address H 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping for gentleman and wife without children; terms $20 a month. Inquire at 533 West Madison-st. Also a few boarders can be accommodated with furnished rooms at same place.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished, to 1 or 2 gentlemen. 50 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, very desirable. Apply immediately at No. 369 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, without board. Apply at 139 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD ROOMS NEAR HALsted and Van Buren. Business room, Madison, near Union, $30 per month. Store and 3 rooms, $15. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLOOR 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, BUTTERY, water; new house; 5 minutes' walk from Madison-st. bridge. No. 14 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—IN BUILDING NORTHWEST CORNER Halsted and Harrison-sts., fine suite of unfurnished rooms (two) and one single room; also one office. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen at 118 South Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms. Inquire at Seipp's Building, southwest corner Superior and North Wells-sts.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FIRST floor, to 2 young ladies, at $8 per month each, including lights and fire; small family; no boarders. 154 Shurtleff-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. Call after 4 o'clock, p. m.

TO RENT—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMEly furnished, for 2 gentlemen or man and wife, without board; also, single room. 1060 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WITHOUT children, four nice rooms suitable for housekeeping, in a good location, near Van Buren-st. cars. Rent low to the right party. Call at Times office before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS 1224 PRAIrie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—BY A LADY OCCUPYING A LARGE house alone, handsomely-furnished lodging-rooms, with all the modern improvements and comforts of home, on the most reasonable terms. Inquire at 44 Cass-st., near Illinois-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR ... Nos. 61 ... 63 South Water-st. ... Suitable for any wholesale business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 105 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, No. 387 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—148 STATE-ST., SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors, and basement. Apply to R. D. RUSSELL, 41 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 287 HALSTED-ST., NEXT TO corner Harrison, 116 feet deep; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—HOTEL—NO. 38 EAST KINZIE-ST. FOR a term of years. Apply to RUNYAN, AVERY, LOOMIS & COMSTOCK, 142 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 330 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—386 WABASH-AV., THE MAIN FLOOR, and part of the basement; whole or in parts. Apply up stairs.

TO RENT—SHOP ROOM, WITH POWER, SUITable for manufactory. 230 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER, FOR MANUfacturing purposes. Apply to CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL COMPANY, 189 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES AND BASEMENTS, 22x85, in the 4-story brick building Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Cheap. Inquire in the rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROS., No. 55 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MIDDLE-AGED quiet gentleman an unfurnished sleeping room within one mile from old Court House; reference given. Address, with price and location, Q 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms north of Twenty-second-st. Apply to or address E C W, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house for a family of three. No children. Address O 16, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MUSIC TEACHER DESIRES A PLEASANT roommate at 491 West Madison-st. Hot and cold water bath. South marble-front room, east of Union Park.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER. Loan Office, 564 State-st.

DR. WM. HORNE, DIPLOMATED VETERINARY Surgeon. Office, Avery's Livery Stable, 102 State-st., near Monroe. Prompt attention given.

GO TO BURKE'S FLAG YARD FOR YOUR ROOF coping. 216 East Monroe-st.

OX-SHOEING DONE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT 215 South Desplaines, corner Van Buren-st. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. O. T. JONES.

STORAGE FOR LIGHT GOODS CAN BE HAD AT 51 West Washington-st., second floor. Apply to N. Y. Carpet Renovating Co.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE WITH AN INside chest, about No. 9; state price and name of maker. Address SAFE, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY A TICKET OR PASS TO MONtreal and return. Apply at 163 Randolph-st., basement.

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTIES HAVING OIL paintings they wish to sell please address H 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND YARDS of lathing to do before the 15th of December, 1872. Address for two days G 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, OVER 1 year old and under 2. Address B, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20 GOOD BUSINESS horses, in good condition for work; also good leather-top and open buggies. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT OPEN BUGGY IN GOOD order, 27 sale cheap. Inquire of C. H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's Office, Old Court House.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD DRAFT TEAM, 6 AND 7 years, wagon and harness. ... Wells-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons, and one second-hand express wagon, cheap, at 239 South Canal-st.

STEAMED FOOD FOR HORSES—I CAN TAKE A few more horses for the winter; stables for carriages. W. LELAND, Hinsdale Court; office, 333 Seventeenth-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD HORSE, ABOUT 16 hands high, well proportioned. Call on J. BROWN, 160 West Madison-st., after 10 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND A BUGGY, TOgether or separate, and pay in our goods—the Bloss Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Sewing Machine; in reputation and in fact, they have no superior for family or manufacturing purposes. J. H. LEROW & CO., 77 Twenty-second-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—THE POPULARity and public appreciation of this valuable invention continues unabated. Nearly 1,000 are now in use in Chicago, and its sale is constantly increasing. Nothing in the way of furniture so meets the wants of the times. Everybody can now live genteelly in one room, and nobody keeps a bedstead nowadays without ... Sold on installments of $10 a month if desired. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 322 West Madison-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., General Auctioneers, office 341 West Lake-st., and 53 South Carpenter.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN, BY A LEADing silk, dress, and fancy goods house in New York. Parties who can control a good trade will receive excellent encouragement; also a salesman specially for the German trade. Address in confidence, J H R, Box 3342, New York City Post Office.

WANTED—FOR OFFICE AND MESSENGER BUSiness, a young man of good education and manners; must write a good hand and be acquainted in the city. References required. Apply personally at 808 Indiana-av.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN FOR CITY TRADE; good pay. BUSINESS AGENCY, 183 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 20 YEARS OLD for office work; must be first-class penman. Address JOBBER, care of Carrier No. 3.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT double-entry bookkeeper, one who understands general office work. Good references required. Call at Sherman House, Room 28, to-day, from 1 to 3.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE SALESMAN FOR the dry goods business (to go in the country); none but a lively man who can sell goods need apply, this Friday, between 6 and 8 p. m., at the Adams House. Ask for MR. MACBRYDE, of Moline, Ill.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD CABINET MAKER, AT SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 267 and 269 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE SMART LATHERS AND TWO lively boys, at 83 and 84 East Washington-st. No loafers need apply.

WANTED—SIX GOOD WINDOW FRAME MAKers, at 445 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A SCROLL SAWYER AT 290 FORQUER-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—10 TEAMSTERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment and good board. Apply to JOHN CONNOR, corner Thirty-first and Laurel-sts.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER WHO LIVES NEAR Madison and Robey-sts. Inquire at 141 State-st. DANIEL BARCLAY.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN, TO DRIVE double team for a coal yard; also a boy to drive single team. Apply at 561 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER WHO IS THOROUGHLY responsible to deliver coal until 1st May; references required. Apply to S. W. MONTGOMERY, 159 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—DRIVERS WHO HAVE HORSES AND harness suitable for coal carts, call at KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.'S Coal Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts., near Eighteenth-st. bridge.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN, ALSO PARTNER with small capital at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR DIFFERENT RAILroads. Wages $2 to $3. Free fare. Apply at 20 North Canal and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR THE NORTH WESTERN Railroad, Fon du Lac, winter's job; also, 200 men for Cairo & Fulton Railroad; half fare. 500 levee men for P. J. KENNEDY & CO. Tickets to all points South at half-rates. 25 West Lake, Room 5.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city, and one for every town in the Union, for an easy business that will pay $200 in 20 days on $5 to $8 capital to start with. Samples free, and steady employment. Will pay expenses to city and return if we cannot show three times the profit of any other business extant. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO CANvass Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly installments. Good inducements to right men. No capital, but reference required. Apply to KELLY & HOWISON, 205 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN now travelling in West. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 259 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS, TO GO 125 MILES South; from $3 to $5 per day can be made; steady work; free fare. Also 50 railroad laborers for Michigan at $2.50 per day. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE MISSISsippi Central Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day; board, $3.50 per week. 25 for North-Western, at $2.50 per day. Also, cheap tickets to all points South. Call at 25 West Madison, or 15 South Canal-sts. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—50 SAW-MILL HANDS—FARE AND Board furnished to the work; go to-day. 300 for railroads. 10 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CANVASS—CALL between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 104 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO WORK in a barn and do chores around the house; must be a single man. Apply at 83 and 85 O'Brien-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY, to attend to fires, and make himself useful about house; must have good references as to honesty and character. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at 633 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WHO WANT good homes, in a healthy and prosperous country, and who want to embrace our liberal terms, by which a part of your money is paid here, and the rest in work after you are in the colony, will do well to call in the men this week to go out. They can get immediate work at $35 per month driving teams, or $1.75 per day clearing; in each case your board is furnished. Office, 209 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of Southwestern Colony of Colorado.

WANTED—MEN FOR OFFICE BUSINESS IN ALL large towns (carpenters preferred); profits $10 to $20 daily. SWIFT & CO., 137 Third-av.

WANTED—300 LABORERS TO WORK ON Clark-st. track. Apply to R. T. CRAIN, Superintendent Chicago City Railway Company, State and Twentieth-st.

WANTED—NEWS AGENTS TO RUN ON ILLINOIS Central R. R., Iowa Division. None but first-class need apply. Good inducements, good sales, ... Address General News Agent ...

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO clerk in a store and drive horse occasionally; references required. Address R 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE BARITONE VOICE WITH high register, for solo song in church. Address, with name and reference, CHOIR, Carrier No. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD PAYING CIGAR STAND FOR SALE cheap. Inquire 371 State-st.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business (or will rent), in Pontiac, Ill. Address J. P. TURNER, Pontiac, Ill.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business. Address D 38, Tribune office.

A GRAIN ELEVATOR OF ABOUT 9,000 BUSHELS capacity for sale, at a good grain point on the Air Line Division of the C. & N. W. R. R. Will be sold on easy terms. Possession given immediately. For full particulars call upon or address MUSICK & GROSS, Room 25, 164 and 166 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT OFFERED TO suitable parties to rent restaurant and oyster rooms, all ready for business; splendid location, and with the custom of 40 sleeping rooms. B. MAUZY, 162 West Lake-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE IN THE CITY OF Burlington, Iowa, for sale; situated on the principal business street; doing good business. Population of city, 25,000. Reason for selling, want to quit the business. Address PERRY & MILLER, Box 349, Burlington, Iowa.

A CANDY STORE AND OYSTER SALOON, 597 State-st., for sale. Apply on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, AT 170 East Adams-st., in good running order, with a ... custom of from 100 to 150 per day. The proprietor ... wishes a change of climate.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE OF ... ROOMS on West Lake-st., near Green, doing good business; monthly profits averaging $300 to $500; rent $150 per month. Some furniture for sale. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

I WISH TO DISPOSE OF MY FIRST-CLASS BILliard room, one of the finest in the city. Rare chance for the right man. Cash necessary $3,000 to $5,000, balance on time. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, Real Estate Brokers, 175 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD location, and good reason given for selling out. Inquire at 159 East Kinzie-st.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE AT WHEATON, Ill., worth $3,000, to exchange for real estate and $500 cash. Call on or address DR. A. H. HIATT, 125 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ONE OF THE BEST RAILROAD HOTELS IN Southern Illinois, 35 rooms, barn, &c., &c., doing a paying business; price, $3,500. A grocery and four houses on leased ground in the heart of the city; price, $4,000. PETER SHIMP, 8 Taylor-st., near State.

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY FOR sale; also, seven dozen dining room-chairs, at 274 West Madison-st.

RETAIL STOCK SHELF HARDWARE AND stoves (about $10,000 or $12,000) for sale or exchange, in part for city real estate. Address J S B, 249 Lake-st., Chicago.

SMALL SALOON FOR SALE—WELL SITUATED, on a great thoroughfare; best adapted for lager beer and lunch room; price $350; owner going away; rooms above to rent cheap. KIMBALL & CO., 171 Madison-st., Room 15.

SPLENDID COZY RESTAURANT, UP TOWN, FOR sale. Apply to Professor COIGNARD, 178 South Water-st.

THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IN THE CITY, with stock of merchandise of $4,000, for real estate. Call on HYDE, 131 East Madison-st., basement.

TWO VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE; water power; five run of burrs each, viz., "Black Hawk Mills," at Aurora, Ill.; "Atrairie Mills," at Montgomery, Ill. Sold to close up an estate. For particulars and terms apply to or address J. B. WALLER, Executor, 330 State-st., Room 8.

$100 WILL GIVE AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG man the half interest of an established manufacturing business paying $200 a week. Call on the GERMAN CEMENT COMPANY, 265 South Halsted-st.

$500 CASH IN HAND WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED — LLOYD'S MAPS AND charts; republic and world map, State maps, prints, etc., etc. The most popular and salable goods published. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE—$30 a day made by travelling men, and $6 to $12 a day by men and women in the city and country with our Silver Needles and Golden Caskets. Call and see, or send for free sample. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 28 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Bateman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR SCANDInavian girl to do general housework in a small family. A neat, honest, and handy girl will find a permanent place. Call at 1445 Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE FOR A baby; Protestant preferred. Apply at 350 Warren-av., corner Oakley-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND DINing-room girl, to go to Escanaba, Mich.; good wages paid. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 206 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME FOR A GOOD COOK, in a private family of three, at brick cottage on Van Buren-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 682½ West Washington-st.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL, 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age, to help do housework in a family consisting of man, wife, and baby; a good home and good wages. Apply at 125 Lytle-st., or Room 1, No. 191 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK AT 105 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. REFERENCES REquired. Apply at 283 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for second work. Call at 477 Fulton-st., corner Union Park-place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 230 Sampson-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL, AT 2 Langley-st. Wages $4 per week.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. Apply at 183 Ellis-av., between Wahpansah and Egan.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO RUN ANY sewing machine, to whom constant employment will be given. Inquire at Room 4, 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A MUFF AND COLLAR LINER. Highest wages; steady work. Apply at 247 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT MILLINER WHO IS a smart saleswoman, to go in the country. Apply at the Adams House, between 6 and 8 p. m., this Friday evening. Ask for MR. MACBRYDE, of Moline, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS FOLDing. Apply to J. F. LAWRENCE, 359 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, strictly temperate, wishes a situation in a store of any kind, where he can be useful. Good city references. Address G. D., N., 20 Price Place, off Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in a grocery; 6 years' experience; or would accept a situation in a wholesale house. Address O 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience as a bookkeeper in a manufacturing establishment. He is willing to work, and is not particular as to salary. Address BUSINESS, care of Bishop Court Hotel, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 FRENCH baker on bread, pies, or cakes. Address to B. LUCIER, No. 303 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER OF rare abilities, who comes with certificate and recommendations from old employers. Call or address CHAS. M—, 143 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF steam engine. Thoroughly understands blacksmithing and dressing stonecutters' utensils. Call or address T. J. WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIable man of long experience, as cutter; is a good salesman, and willing to work. Could invest a few hundred dollars if necessary. Address V 40, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) to take care of horses or cows and do general work about the yard or garden. Cannot speak much English, but willing to learn. Address 400 North Wells-st., in the cigar store.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE IN a hotel or private family; man as waiter or porter, is also good coachman; woman a good house servant or seamstress. City or country. Apply at 184 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS travelling salesman in groceries, tobacco, teas, or any line of business in a heavy jobbing trade. Address D 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, as private watchman. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced in the business, a position as travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery or liquor house. Address T 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDInavian girl. Apply at 238 Milwaukee-av. Miss HANSEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one to cook, and one for second work. The best of reference can be given. Call, for three days, at 278 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to do general housework. Please call at 269 Clybourn-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, FAITHful and steady girl, to do dining-room work in a first-class boarding-house or restaurant. Must have good wages. Please to state in your address what you are willing to give. Can give the best of references. Address or call 738 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 COOKS, 5 HOUSEgirls, ... kitchen girls ... 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SMART SCOTCH girl; wants steady place for the winter as second girl in a private family. Inquire at 223 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general or kitchen work in a small private family; North Side preferred. Please call or address ANNIE O'CONNOR, 15 John-st., near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family; South Side preferred; good references. Address, for two days, 573 Arnold-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO take care of children or as travelling lady, or to go to the country. Call or address Miss L. A., 31 Lincoln-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS saleswoman in a dry goods store; speaks German and English. Address S E, Clark Post Office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN GOOD business place; restaurant and saloon. 180 East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CAPITAL, either active or dormant; if the latter, a guaranteed 20 per cent on investment can be given. Enlarged facilities are required for a steadily and safe increasing business. Interview appointed by addressing P. & P., care Goodwin's Advertising Agency, 134 South Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL, TO take a half interest in an established and paying business. For particulars call at 373 Wabash-av., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—$200 FOR HALF INTEREST in $1,000 new stock, and established office business; will pay you $250 monthly; references exchanged; 115 East Washington-st., Room 36.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH $4,000, or one who has city property on which that amount can be borrowed, to join me in a real estate speculation. $20,000 can be made in one year. Address H 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $20,000 IN a first-class trade. Best references given and asked. Address B 18, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS THAT IS legitimate and well established. Address W 20, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY ONE KNOWING the names and residences of one or more of the legal representatives of Charles S. Stanton, who was an auctioneer in Chicago in 1842, will oblige the undersigned by giving the desired information. GEO. W. HILL, 190 Madison-st., Room 9.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH A BUSIness credit, to join in opening a Christmas and fancy goods store. Address D 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, in well established first-class cash business, paying large profits; will bear closest investigation; chance seldom offered. Apply at 148 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORtunity—A gentleman of integrity and capacity as ticket seller and treasurer, to become partner in one of the most popular and best paying establishments in the country. Small capital required. Address, for full particulars, J. U. VOSBURGH, 359 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE PREFERRED, IN a well-established importing and jobbing business, with good manufacturers' agencies; credit first-class; $5,000 to $10,000 needed to increase the business, which bears strictest investigation. Address K 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHed soda and mineral manufactory. Address G 5, care Carrier 26.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—STRAYED, OR STOLEN FROM JAMES Brown, 230 McGregor-st., near Wentworth-av., a black cow, with broad horns, long bushy tail. $10 reward if returned.

LOST—COMING FROM TWENTY-SIXTH, ON COTtage Grove-av. cars to corner Madison-st., a pendant of lady's ear-drop, set with emerald and diamonds. Ten dollars reward will be paid for same at JENKINSON & KEITH, 287 State-st.

PICKED UP—A BAY MARE 15 HANDS HIGH, 9 years old. Information given by the foreman at HAAN & POWELL'S barn, 27 West Madison-st.

STRAYED—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, A BAY horse, white spot on the head, no halter. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 499 West Washington-st. ...

TAKEN UP—A YOKE OF OXEN—OWNER CAN have same by proving property and paying charges. Address P. McCLELLAN, corner of Ulmer and Douglas-place.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, 8TH of October, a dark bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, sheep neck, hip bones, about 16 hands high, little white on one hind foot, very slim and homely. GRANGER & CO., 91 North Canal.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 287 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

MUST BE SOLD—A GROVER & BAKER SEWING machine, in fine running order, for $30; two other good machines at $20 each. B. MAUZY, 162 West Lake-st., up stairs.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 19 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly installments and work given in payment if desired.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO LESSONS ARE GIVEN ON EASY MODERate terms by a pianist who thoroughly understands his business. Please address M H, Tribune office.

BOSTON.

Twenty-Five Thousand Sewing Women and Clerks Out of Employment.

The Work of Rebuilding Commenced---Blowing Up the Ruins.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing as Far as Known.

Despatch from the Rev. Robert Laird Collier.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Relief Committee of Boston, this morning, unanimously voted to accept all contributions from abroad.

No estimate has yet been made of the families burned out; probably there are not more than three hundred. It is supposed there are twenty-five thousand sewing women and clerks without present employment.

The Committee from Chicago was received enthusiastically, and the contribution gratefully. The Chicago Committee is attending the sessions of the Boston Committee. The destruction of property by those best fitted to judge is estimated at $80,000,000.

The citizens are hopeful and courageous.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A large part of the military guard over the ruins was withdrawn to-night.

The experiment of blowing up the walls of W. H. Gleason's granite building, in the square formed by the junction of Summer and High streets, proved perfectly successful to-day. The first charge, five pounds, was effective in blowing out the northerly wall only, but the second charge, twelve pounds, one pound to a cartridge, lifted the massive walls from their foundations, and they dropped perpendicularly into the cellar and upon the sidewalk, scarcely a stone diverging so far from the direct downward course as to fall into the street.

The safe of Westcott & Co., on High street, was recovered, to-day, and its contents of $150,000 found uninjured after sixty-two hours' exposure to the intense heat. The locality had been guarded by a detachment of dragoons.

F. A. Hawley & Co., bankers, whose temporary suspension was announced, resumed business to-day.

One daily, fifteen weekly, and eleven monthly papers were burned out of their quarters by the fire, while almost every establishment in the city suffered more or less.

The resolution adopted by the Relief Committee to accept contributions from other cities in aid of the sufferers will afford immediate relief to many poor families who have lost their all, and to thousands of persons thrown out of employment. The noble generosity exhibited all over the country is calling forth thanksgiving from thousands of grateful hearts.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The fact that $100,000 have already been raised in Chicago for the relief of our sufferers by the fire is so marvellous that gratitude is in danger of being confused by the extraordinary associations it suggests. Never was there such a case of bread being thrown upon the waters and returning after not many days. Only a little over a year ago, in the crisis of general solicitude which none of us can ever forget, we hurried our contributions to Chicago. We hoped they would help to keep her people alive till they should get fairly started in the long, weary work of rebuilding their city, and now, out of their abundance, they are sending a glorious sum, in charge of a glorious Committee, for the relief of Boston. That they can do such a thing at this time is as encouraging to all our business sufferers, as the fact that they have the heart to do it is grateful and refreshing to us all."

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

The following are the casualties by the fire, so far as known:

Killed—Lewis C. Thompson, Lewis Porter Abbott, Frank Olmstead, William Ferry, Daniel Cochrane, and five others, names unknown.

Wounded—Thomas Maloney, Colonel Freeman, William J. Woodora, G. W. Gardner, Francis Crosher, Charles Paine, Thomas Waldron, John Richardson, Peter Digham, Albert C. Abbott.

Missing—Joseph Burr, George Smith, Walter F. Twombly, John Dillon.

Albert C. Abbott, believed to be fatally injured, was to have been married on Thanksgiving Day. His brother Lewis, killed, leaves a widow and three children. Their mother, it is thought, will not survive the shock caused by the news of the fate of her sons.

INSURANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—No fresh suspensions are announced among the New York Insurance Companies, though some may be disappointed in the readiness of its stockholders to come forward and subscribe.

The Market Company, of this city, is expected to triumph over its present difficulties. It has suspended twice before, after the conflagrations in Chicago and Troy.

The Standard Company previous to the Boston fire had net assets to the amount of $429,692, and the Directors subscribed $170,000, making the total assets $589,692. Assuming that all the policies of the Company in the burnt district should prove a total loss, then the concern would lose $329,644, still leaving available assets of $270,048. The Company is solvent.

The Germania Company has assets to the amount of $1,174,739, and Boston losses, $450,000, will be paid out of the surplus. The capital is $500,000, and, after paying all losses, the Company will have a surplus.

The Humboldt and International Companies are expected to pay from 60 to 70 per cent. The Commerce has not ascertained its losses.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 14.—The stockholders of the Eastern Insurance Company to-day subscribed a sufficient amount to pay all losses by the Boston fire, and enable the Company to continue business.

The National Company is reported suspended. The Massachusetts Mutual Company states that its losses are $1,300,000, with cash and securities on hand of $775,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The Agent of the Cincinnati Branch of the Ætna Insurance Company has received the following dispatch from L. J. Hendee:

"HARTFORD, Nov. 12.

"Boston losses will not exceed $1,500,000. This can be relied on."

The Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies, of Cincinnati, O., have stopped writing policies in New England.

AID AND SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Baring Brothers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and other firms have instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Boston.

At a meeting held yesterday in Boston, England, measures were taken to secure contributions for the same purpose. London is also moving, and merchants will remit direct.

The Common Council, of London, have voted resolutions of regret for the conflagration in Boston, and sympathy for the inhabitants of the city, and for the whole American people, under what can be no less than a National calamity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the citizens to-night a committee was appointed to collect funds in aid of the Boston sufferers.

TOTAL LOSS BY THE CONFLAGRATION.

From the Boston Journal.

In summing up the total loss by the fire, different conclusions were reached, and there was a wide margin between the result as computed by careful calculators. We append below a statement prepared by Mr. Thomas Hills, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, who is most reliable authority. These figures are no doubt a close approximation to the real loss, though it is possible that at this season some of the firms were carrying exceptionally large stocks of goods. We are of the opinion that the loss will probably be about $100,000,000.

The total valuation of Ward Five, part 2 (that is, that part of the ward that lies north of Summer street, east of Washington street, and south of Milk street), for real estate is $37,600,000. Assume this amount to be the valuation of the burnt district in this ward, which is an overstatement, as the value of the estates that escaped the fire in the second part of this ward considerably exceed the value of those south of Summer street which were destroyed. The value of the buildings in this district is, as nearly as may be, one-third of the value of the estates. This would put the value of buildings destroyed in Ward Five at.....$12,500,000

The assessed valuation of the personal property of Ward Five, part 2, is $40,781,000—which, assume as the value of the personal property of that part of the ward swept by the fire, which is again an overestimate, as the personal property destroyed south of Summer street is more than an offset by that remaining unconsumed in the vicinity of Broad, Purchase, and India streets. This gives as the value of the personal property of residents or firms doing business in the district.....40,781,000

Add for the personal property of persons doing business in the district, but who, having no partners, are assessed in the wards of the city where they reside, say.....6,000,000

Add for goods consigned for sale not assessable in Boston, being taxable to the consignor in the place of his residence, and for household goods, exempt by law, say.....12,000,000

This puts the total estimated value of the property destroyed in Ward Five at.....$71,281,000

Add for buildings destroyed in Ward Four (viz., north of Milk street).....$1,600,000

And for the personal property of this ward, computed as above.....3,100,000 — 4,700,000

And also for the fact that at this season of the year the stocks held by our merchants are considerably above the average; for this allow, say.....12,000,000

Deduct amount of goods saved, say.....2,000,000 — 10,000,000

Total.....$85,981,000

Estimated total loss, say, $85,000,000.

The following is an estimate of the number of buildings burned: Allowing for errors and repetitions of numbers and names, which are unavoidable in the haste of compilation, it may be safely assumed that the Boston fire destroyed about 925 buildings, and rendered temporarily houseless about 2,000 business firms and residents. Of the latter there were, however, less than 150 families, and the dwellings in the burned district were only 125 in number.

Summer-st., south side	45	Pearl-st., west side	92
Summer-st., north side	70	Broad-st.	9
Washington-st.	40	Winthrop-square	6
Federal-st.	45	Water-st.	22
Devonshire-st., east side	25	Bath-st.	3
Devonshire-st., west side	18	Liberty-square	11
Otis-st., west side	19	Lindall-st.	5
Franklin-st., south side	34	Hawley-st.	18
Franklin-st., north side	6	Morton-place	7
High-st., north side	72	Kilby-st., west side	11
High-st., south side	49	Kilby-st., east side	2
Arch-st.	6	Congress-square	1
Bussey-place	4	Purchase-st.	6
Congress-st., east side	50	Federal-st., east side	44
Congress-st., west side	48	South-st.	1
Milk-st., south side	68	Chauncey-st.	3
Milk-st., north side	4		
Kingston-st.	10	Total firms and business houses burned out	930
Matthews, Channing	7		
Pearl-st., east side	31		

THE FAR WEST.

Earthquakes at Stockton and Nevada—Call for an Extra Session of the California Legislature—A $75,000 Ruby—Enthusiastic Railway Meeting—Arrest of a Lawyer—Important Railway Lawsuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—There was a sharp shock of earthquake at Austin, Nevada, on Tuesday night and a light shock was felt at Stockton, California, on the same night.

There is no news of the steamer Arizona, now ten days overdue from Panama at San Diego.

Arrived, the bark Lapwing, from Middlesboro, to Falkner, Bell & Co.

The officers of the savings banks have petitioned Governor Booth to call an extra session of the Legislature, to repeal the provision of the new civil code relative to the time in which real estate mortgages may be recorded. The operation of the new law would be severely destructive to the banks.

Advices from Rio, Oct. 7, say that the French ship Eugene and Adele, from Marseilles to this port, was condemned. A part of her cargo will be sold, and the remainder forwarded here.

R. M. Lee, one of the lawyers of the Brothertons, the forgers, was arrested to-day by the Sheriff, charged with harboring the convicts after their escape.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—Reports from Santa Fe, N. M., to-night, state that "a ruby was brought in to-day which is pronounced, by those who claim to be judges, to be worth $75,000. It weighs 16 carats in the rough, and will weigh about 12 carats when it is cut. The same party has other stones that are considered very valuable, and the people of Santa Fe are greatly excited. This man, who has no connection with any of the California diamond companies, was offered $25,000 for the ruby mentioned.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Nov. 13.—A large mass meeting was held to-night, and addressed by Governor Evans, in behalf of the Denver, Georgetown & Utah Railroad, followed by the Hon. H. M. Teller, in an eloquent address, in favor of the Colorado Central Road. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Clear Creek will probably vote for bonds.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—In the District Court to-day, a decision was rendered in favor of the Kansas Pacific against the Union Pacific Railway, for $1,000,000, and to prevent the Union Pacific from discriminating against the Kansas Pacific. The pleading of the Union Pacific in the first case, that this Court had no jurisdiction without their voluntary appearance, was overruled by Judge Wells; but their pleading of impropriety of summons in the second case was sustained, and the case dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Arrived, steamer Japan, 33 days from Hong Kong, and the following passengers for New York and Europe: New York—Wm. McGeegor, M. P. Evans, E. W. Batt, John Dillon, S. Shirnans, Yonchi, Sademori, Inouye, Machida, SademoriSigo, Todaiski, Tenmors, Kunetanio, Morasi. Europe—M. Decalie, W. Herbert, W. A. Taylor. She brings 14,468 packages of tea, 719 bales of silk, and 4,533 packages of merchandise.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Probabilities—On the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle States, clearing, clear and cold weather with northwesterly winds will prevail, and extend by to-morrow to New England. From the Ohio River southward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, clearing, and clear weather with east and northwesterly winds, extending to Texas. In the Northwest, and thence to the Ohio Valley and Michigan, northerly to westerly winds, occasional snow and rain, cloudy but clearing weather. Warning signals remain at Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

SOUTH BEND, Nov. 14.—Snow fell here during the afternoon.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 14.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The weather is now moderating, and quite a heavy snowstorm, the first of the season, has set in and still continues.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 14.—The first snow of the season visited this locality this morning early. It continued to fall steadily for several hours, and the ground is now covered to the depth of two or three inches. The weather is not severely cold.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 14.—The thermometer stood this morning at 10 degrees above zero, the wind blowing a gale from the southwest, and snowing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—The weather turned suddenly cold last night. Snow has been falling here all day, and in the evening it was six inches deep.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14.—It has been decidedly wintry here to-day; mercury down to 20 deg. above zero; about an inch of snow fell; wind blowing violently all day.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 14.—Last night the mercury fell rapidly, and to-day it has been intensely cold. At an early hour in the forenoon snow began falling, and the storm raged without abatement until near 6 o'clock this evening.

LASALLE, Nov. 14.—The first snow of the season fell here this morning, but only enough to whiten the street.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 14.—The first snow of the season fell to-day, accompanied by a cold blustering wind. The Illinois River is rising slowly, with 130 inches on the Kickapoo bar.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14.—This was the coldest day of the season. The thermometer was below the freezing point, and ice was formed.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 14.—To-day has been the first manifestation of regular winter. It was cold throughout the day, and commenced snowing freely at 11:30 to-night.

Judicial Impeachment Investigation.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 14.—The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee, authorized to visit Kansas and prosecute their investigations looking to the impeachment of Judge Delahay, of the United States District Court, met in this city to-day, and commenced taking testimony. Of the four members of the Committee, only Wilson, of Indiana, and Eldridge of Wisconsin, are present. The witnesses examined to-day were D. R. Anthony and A. W. Clark, the former in reference to Delahay's habits, and the Osborn-Ingersoll draft, and the latter in reference to the Brown case. The investigation is conducted with closed doors, and little testimony has been elicited so far.

The Smith Poisoning Case, at Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, Nov. 12.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to-day in the case of the Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, supposed to have been poisoned by members of his family on the 1st of October, that "The deceased, J. Brinton Smith, came to his death from the effects of strychnine mixed in a seidlitz powder administered by Frances L. Mann, and that Mary E. Smith was custodian of the key of the closet in which was found the vial of said poisonous drug." Mrs. Mann is a daughter, and Mrs. Smith the wife, of the deceased.

Dr. Smith was an Episcopal clergyman, and President of St. Augustine College, in this city. The affair has caused great excitement, as all the parties held high social position. Madames Smith and Mann were committed to the County Jail this evening. Applications will be made by counsel for their release on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The sentiment of the community is divided as to the guilt of the parties.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—The Senate met at 2 o'clock, and immediately repaired to the hall of the House to hear the reading of the Governor's message.

On reassembling in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Brown offered a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the passage of any law or resolution recognizing the State's liability to pay any certificate of stock issued in pursuance of the act to provide for the funded debt of the State, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dwiggins introduced a bill to repeal the Kankakee Drainage law. Read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Dougherty introduced a bill to authorize the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit.

Mr. Wadge offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that the Canal Commissioners have failed to comply with the joint resolution of the Illinois Legislature directing the removal of the dam in the Calumet River at Blue Island, and calling on the Governor for such information as he may possess, and such suggestions as he may deem advisable, looking to the relief of persons affected by the nuisance.

Mr. Gregg introduced a bill taxing the stock of National and other banks for municipal purposes.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill requiring railroad companies to issue stock to individuals levied in aid of railroads in proportion to the amount of taxes paid.

The Senate then adjourned, in respect for the memory of the late Senator Burson, of Delaware and Madison.

The House met at 9 o'clock.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, Mr. Mellett offered a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution by changing the time of holding general elections to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. There being one amendment to the Constitution pending, and that instrument forbidding the consideration of more than one at a time, it was laid over.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Reed, to change the time of holding courts in the Third Circuit.

By Messrs. Butterworth and Hatch, bills to repeal the Kankakee Drainage law.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, at which hour the two Houses met in joint session, and Governor Baker read his message, of which the following is an abstract:

The extra session is called because the business cannot all be done in the prescribed sixty days. He recommends the adoption of the resolution of last session relative to the Wabash & Erie Canal; condemns the practice of destroying the original manuscripts of the Legislative journals, and suggests their being bound; recommends that the Fee and Salary bill be repealed, if one of unquestioned constitutionality cannot be passed; reviews his recommendation that another Judge be added to the Supreme Court; recommends fixing the Governor's salary at $3,000 or $5,000 and a furnished residence; recommends calling a Constitutional Convention especially to reform the election law; recommends a $50,000 addition to the Insane Asylum, and two additional asylums, North and South. There are 1,000 insane persons in the State uncared for. He also recommends inclosing the Tippecanoe battle-ground; urges a compliance with the engagements of the United States in the Treaty of Washington concerning the canal connecting lake navigation; asks $26,831 to pay the debt of the House of Refuge; recommends more land and work-shops at the Soldiers' Home; also, an enlargement of the Blind Asylum and the completion of the Reformatory Institute for Women; recommends the abandonment of the State Prison at Jeffersonville, and that graded and classified prisons be established, and recommends a soldiers' monument in Central Park, in this city.

The Senate withdrew, and the House resumed business. The following bills were introduced:

By Kimball, to create the Indiana Centennial Association.

By Givan, granting Justices exclusive jurisdiction in certain cases.

By Furnass, to suppress and punish trespassing by sportsmen.

Mr. Kimball introduced a joint resolution adopting the joint resolution of last session for an amendment of the Constitution. The joint resolution was engrossed, and put upon its passage. It was passed by an unanimous vote.

The proposed amendment is as follows:

"No law or resolution shall ever be passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that shall recognize any liability of this State to pay or redeem any certificate of stock issued in pursuance of an act entitled, 'An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal to Evansville, passed Jan. 19, 1846; and an act passed Jan. 29, 1847, which by the provisions of the said acts or either of them shall be payable exclusively, from the proceeds of the canal lands, and the tolls of revenues of the canal in said act mentioned, and no such certificate of stock shall ever be paid by this State."

The House then adjourned, out of respect to the memory of John W. Benson, late a Senator from Delaware County.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Board of Canvassers in this city have been for two days in session, but have not yet canvassed the vote in a single election district, and the Secretary of State at Albany has written to have the official vote by the 20th inst. The Board has not, thus far, found a return of the votes made out in conformity with the law. Litigation is promised, as many think that the irregularities will make the entire local election illegal.

It is said that the Committee of Seventy is engaged on a new charter for this city, retaining the minority representation clause of a year ago.

WISCONSIN MAJORITIES.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14.—Twenty-one counties in this State (official returns) show a net Republican gain of 5,339 on the vote for Governor last fall, and shows that Grant and Wilson's majority in this State will reach 18,000.

ILLINOIS MAJORITIES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—The returns received to-day at the Secretary of State's office increase Oglesby's majority to 31,776, with Jasper, Henry, Fulton, Crawford, Cook, Clarke, Cass, and Alexander Counties to hear from. These will increase his majority.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Returns from 112 counties of this State give Greeley 25,640 majority. Returns from 106 counties give Woodson, for Governor, 21,372 majority. Colonel Hay, Republican, in the Fifth District, is defeated by a small majority, which leaves the Congressional delegation four Republicans and nine Democrats.

CALIFORNIA RETURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—We have complete returns from 37 counties, 32 of which give Grant 12,500 majority; 5 give Greeley majority of 600, leaving Grant about 11,900 in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The official returns from Pennsylvania, except the county of McKean, estimated, make Grant's majority 137,537. Notwithstanding this immense majority, Grant generally runs below his vote in that State of four years ago. Since 1868 the population of Pennsylvania has increased 8 per cent. The vote of October showed an increase of only 3 per cent, and now the official vote for President will show that over one-third of the Democrats took no part in the election.

NEW ORLEANS RETURNS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—29,054 votes in Orleans Parish were counted. Greeley's net majority is 9,820. There were no new developments regarding the Returning Board. The matter is still before the Courts.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—It is rumored that the Tammany and Apollo Hall organizations are about to form a coalition.

Henry Waltman, Tammany candidate for Coroner, in the late election, will contest the election of Adolph Kessler, on the ground that the latter is not a citizen of the United States, having sworn his allegiance to Fatherland in 1865.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RETURNS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14.—The full returns of the State give Grant a majority of 5,489.

RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer St. Mary Sunk in the Mississippi River—Passengers All Safe.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The *Chronicle's* special says that the steamer St. Mary, which left Memphis for Cincinnati, last night, with 236 bales of cotton and ten passengers, struck a stump near Mean's landing at 9½ o'clock last night, tearing a hole between her wheel and stern, causing her to sink in less than ten minutes in 18 feet of water. When she was struck she was headed for the bar opposite, and run upon it; but her bow swung around and she floated off and down the river nearly a mile to Brandywine bar, upon which she now lies. As far as is known, there were no lives lost, her passengers having been carried safely to the bar and thence ashore in a life-boat. But one man, a fireman, is missing. The steamer City of Chester passed soon after she settled, and carried the passengers to Cairo. The St. Mary was valued at $38,000, and insured in five offices in Cincinnati for $16,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The Cincinnati packet St. Mary, which sunk at Brandywine Bend, twenty-five miles above East Ridge, had 325 bales of cotton, 150 bales of rags, fifty tons old iron, and sundries. Of the cotton, 210 bales were shipped by the Great Western Despatch to Liverpool, fully insured in Lloyd's agency, 77 by Benjamin Babbits, Carrelton, Ind., insured in local offices here. The iron was shipped by John Monague, and the rags to Chatfield & Wood, Cincinnati.

The boat lies straight and can be raised. No lives were lost, though the passengers spent the night on the bar, with a gale blowing, and the mercury about 30 degrees. At the time of the striking the snag the boat was endeavoring to land for wood, while the wind was blowing a gale.

The wrecker Eckert succeeded, yesterday, in raising the steamer Katie, which sank at Helena last week, and it is believed $20,000 will fully restore her.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The Underwriters here have ordered the wreck boat T. F. Eckert to leave the Katie and go to the St. Mary, which sank above Memphis last night. She was owned here, and her insurance value was $20,000. She was insured for $15,000 in the following Cincinnati Companies: American, Western, and Union, each, $2,000; Eureka, $1,500; Farmers', Burnet, and Fireman's, each $2,500.

SPRINGFIELD.

Printing Paper Contract—The New State House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 14.—The letting of the contract for printing paper on which to do the State work for the next two years, takes place to-morrow. As is usual on these occasions, here are plenty of bidders present, but no one can tell how many bids will appear. For some unaccountable reason it happens that their courage forsakes them just as the time is up for receiving bids, and they back out and refuse to bid, and it has thus happened that when the bids were opened there would appear but one. Work upon the walls of the State House was suspended this morning, in consequence of the cold weather, but an invoice of iron plates, girders, and beams for the dome has just been received, and during the winter this part of the building will be pushed as near completion as possible.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—During the height of the horse epidemic in this city the number of dead horses taken to the dock of the rendering company was about sixty per day. The average at present is about thirty. The mortality now is from dropsy and glanders, resulting from neglected cases of epizootic. These two forms of disease have, in most instances, shown themselves when a complete recovery was supposed to have been affected. Horses, apparently in perfect health at night, would be found in the morning with legs and body swollen to an astonishing degree. At the College of Veterinary Surgeons no exact diagnosis of the new disease has yet been made. It is admitted to be a complication of the old disease, arising principally from debilitation. The treatment adopted is administering tonics, vegetable and mineral, and, where necessary, the application of a stimulant to the outside of the body.

Mr. Bergh says that the most recent complication of the epizootic is put the result of the manner in which the horses were treated while sick, and while unfit for work. The public was misled in regard to the disease, by judging of it from the condition of the horses in the streets. The London *Sportsman*, in speaking of the horse influenza, says: "Roaring is a common effect of this malady in England."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The horse dropsy, as a sequel to the epizootic, has made its appearance here. This phase of the epidemic, as it exhibits itself here, is merely the swelling of the head and legs of the animals, the body retaining its usual size. In this connection, J. J. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Army, publishes a letter to-day, wherein he contradicts the general accepted theory, that this epidemic is propagated in the air. In conclusion he says:

I would state that within the last few days I have collected the organic forms from a quantity of the air of a stable in this city, in which there were a number of the sick horses, and submitted them to the highest powers of the microscope, without finding any which are not usually encountered when no epidemic is prevailing, and have also subjected the mucus discharged from the nostrils of several of the horses to the same examination, with like negative results.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 14.—The horse-disease continues on the increase throughout the city.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 14.—The horse-disease has made its appearance here, and upwards of fifty cases are reported to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Mr. Bergh says that the present condition of the horses is the natural result of their cruel treatment during the recent sickness. The new horse-disease has appeared in every large stable in the city, and fatal cases have been numerous.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 14.—The horse-disease prevails to an extent that teaming and livery have almost ceased. The omnibuses have hauled off, and the mail and baggage are conveyed on hand-carts. But few deaths have resulted, and those from over-work and want of proper care.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 14.—The epizootic has spread considerably in this section, during the past twenty-four hours. Owing to the hesitancy of horse owners it is dificult to ascertain precisely to what extent this section is affected. Reports from parties indirectly concerned report large numbers of cases in the city, and steadily on the increase.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Shipments by rail of coke and oil to the city have been stopped on account of the epizootic.

The horse-plague is spreading, though there are very few deaths from it. The Louisville Mail Company has laid up one packet to await the disappearance of the epizootic.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 14.—The horse disease has increased about 100 per cent since yesterday, and to-night it is estimated over 150 animals are afflicted.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The fast trotters, Lucy and Goldsmith Maid, are in Philadelphia.

The Canadians indulged in "roast turkey" on Thursday. It was their Thanksgiving day, and business was suspended throughout the Dominion.

A train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, on Wednesday night, ran over a cow near Morning Sun. Five cars were thrown from the track. No one injured.

Advices from London state that Tom Kenney has accepted the challenge of Billy Edwards, who is now in England to fight any light weight in Great Britain. Both men go into training immediately.

A convention of the synods of the Presbyterian Church in the interest of foreign missions will be held in Indianapolis on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. The Prison Reform Association will meet on Monday next.

Missouri Valley Junction, Iowa, was visited by a disastrous fire on Thursday morning, at an early hour. Several stores and dwellings were destroyed, also the records of St. John township, and other important papers. The loss is estimated at $35,900, upon which there is no insurance.

Martin Basinger, a stone-cutter, of Pottstown, Peoria County, committed rape on his daughter, nine years old, a few nights ago. The fiend went home drunk, and forced the child to the heinous act. He has been arrested and placed in the county jail, to await an indictment by the Grand Jury.

James Coney, of Bloomington, employed as a brakeman on the Chicago & Alton Railway, fell from a freight train near the depot in Jacksonville, on Wednesday night, fracturing his skull and crushing his arm, the wheels of a car passing over it. He now lies in a critical condition at the Jacksonville Infirmary, under the care of Drs. Prince and King.

The minutes of the recent meeting of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church show that the total number of members of said Church within the bounds of the Conference, which embraces Springfield, Jacksonville, Bloomington, Decatur, Mattoon, Champaign, Danville, Quincy, and Griggsville Districts, to be 36,554.

Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, has appointed as Trustees for the Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh: A. M. Skeels, Ripon; Chas. D. Robinson, Green Bay; John T. Kingston, Necedah; D. M. Maxon, Cedar Creek; E. M. Danforth, Oshkosh. They met yesterday at Oshkosh for the election of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Board. It is expected the Institution will be ready for the reception of patients in January.

Five frame business houses in Pana, Ill., were burned on Wednesday, but most of the goods were saved. The loss is $5,000. The insurance is in companies seriously affected by the Boston fire. During the fire James Tunison, station baggage master of the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, fell through a skylight a distance of fifteen feet, fracturing his skull and injuring him otherwise. He has been lying all day unconscious, and his life is despaired of. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—Reports—Aid For Boston.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society was held in the Superior Court room, new City Hall, last evening, President McArthur in the chair. The attendance was very large.

A number of new members were elected.

The Committee on Delinquent Due-Payers reported that William G. Cooper, George Howieson, James George, and William Scott Stewart had refused to pay the amount they owe, and requested that their names be stricken from the roll of members.

The Committee on Cemetery reported that thirty-three head stones for the lots at Rose Hill were finished, and would be set in their places soon. They had been unable to make any satisfactory arrangements regarding the purchase of extra ground, the price asked being considered too high.

The annual report of the Treasurer was presented. It shows that the Reserve Fund is $1,245.65; the Scottish Charitable Home Fund, $627.75; the Benevolent Fund, $122.29. The disbursements were $631.82. The amount on hand Nov. 1, 1871, was $1,297.26; received since, $1,102.50; balance on hand, $1,567.94.

The managers submitted a report which reviewed the work of the Society since the fire, relief having been given to the needy members. The year had been a busy and prosperous one for the Society.

The President spoke of the Boston conflagration, saying that some Scotchmen were sufferers.

Mr. Stewart said he had telegraphed the Secretary of the Scotch Society of Boston on Monday, and had received this answer: "Treasury burned up. Scotchmen suffering much. Send cash." He moved that a committee be appointed, to recommend such action as they thought proper.

The motion was agreed to, and Robert Clark, D. R. Cameron, and J. B. Ray were appointed as such committee.

The President, who is Chairman of the Special Relief fund, said that there were still in his hands $1,276.42. Bills due would reduce the amount to $900.

An election for officers for the ensuing year then took place, with the following result:

President—Robert Clark.
First Vice President—A. M. Thompson.
Second Vice President—John Stewart.
Physician—Dr. McArthur.
Treasurer—Wm. M. Dale.
Secretary—D. F. Bremner.
Chaplain—Rev. James Macloughlin.

The Committee on resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, that the people of Boston, who have been the subjects of a calamity equalled only by the one which befel our own people in Chicago over a year ago, are entitled to our warmest and sincere sympathy in their affliction, and to our own countrymen who have been sufferers with others we desire to comfort, not only by words but by more material aid, and therefore be it

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be set aside and forwarded to the President of the Scot Charitable Society of Boston, to be distributed by him at his discretion, and if further aid is required, we ask that he shall inform us of their further wants, and we shall [illegible] forwarded with the appropriation.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Banquet, which takes place on the 30th inst.: Robert Stewart, A. W. Raffen, D. R. Cameron, R. H. Forester, John Alston.

The Society then adjourned.

The Logansport Shooting Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 14.—Judge Dykeman gave himself up to the jurisdiction of the Court. A bill was found against him for shooting with intent to kill, and he was bound over to appear at the Circuit Court, under bonds of $1,000. The Court is now in session. Morean has recovered, and was out to-day in a covered carriage. He does not feel safe to walk on the streets, fearing an attack from the Irish element, that has been enraged by the severe attacks on them through his newspaper. It is with the greatest difficulty they have been restrained from mobbing the *Sun* office.

The Domestic.

The light-running Domestic is a quiet "Domestic," a reliable Domestic, a competent Domestic, a large Domestic, a willing Domestic, a useful Domestic, a Domestic blessing, a Domestic necessity. It is the Domestic you want. Do not buy until you see the Domestic. Tell your friends to try the Domestic before buying any machine. At No. 74 State street. See advertisement on eighth page.

The Waterford Bank Robbery.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—One of the small iron safes of the Waterford Bank was found in Waterloo street, near the dock, here, to-day. Its contents when in the bank, some $34,000 in bonds, were gone. In a bag found yesterday, there were twenty gold and seal rings, some of them being heirlooms which had been in the possession of families owning them for over a century. It has been ascertained that a man named Fort, of Clifton Park, had $80,000 in bonds deposited in the bank, a loss which was unknown before. The total amount taken by the thieves is computed by the Directors at $440,000. No trace has been obtained of the robbers.

Obituary.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 14.—James Hadley, Greek Professor at Yale College, died this morning.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Lieutenant Colonel Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., died at his residence in East Cambridge to-day. He was formerly in command of the First Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, and Provost Marshal of the Twenty-sixth Army Corps, also the first Union officer who entered Richmond, and received its surrender from Mayor Mayo.

An Important Liquor Decision.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 14.—Judge Lord, in a liquor case, to-day, ruled that the provision of law authorizing the cities and towns to approve of the sale of ale and beer within their limits is unconstitutional and void, and that such a vote would be no defence to a complaint for such sale.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Peshtigo, Canada, Prince of Wales, Street, Coyne; schrs George Holt, Libbie Nau, G. D. Norris, Sasco, Worthington, Potter, Mosher, C. P. Williams, Rising Star, Albrecht, Polly Rogers, Portch, Fame, Penoke.

PASSED UP—Prop Pacific; bark J. S. Austin; schrs Escanaba, C. H. Johnson, New London, Orkney Lass, Kanter, L. M. Mason.

Wind—Southwest.

Burning a Wife to Death—A Drunken Husband's Abortive Attempt to Hang Himself.

Easton, Pa., (Nov. 7) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

At about about half-past 4 o'clock this morning, while the rain was falling in torrents, our citizens were startled from their slumbers by the fire-alarm bells, the taps indicating that the fire was in West Ward. The burning building, which was in Northampton street, west of Seventh, was occupied by Michigan Huss and his wife, Germans. One of the men who arrived at the scene first endeavored to enter the building through the door on the first floor, but being unable he procured a ladder and entered through a second-story window. Then a spectacle calculated to make the blood run cold presented itself. On the floor lay Mrs. Huss, her head beaten almost to a jelly, and her clothing almost burned from her body. She was still conscious, although she had been terribly burned about the arms, breast, and face. Daniel Thomas, the Coroner, who was one of the first to enter the house, took her dying deposition, showing that her husband had beaten her with a heavy club about the head until he supposed her dead, and then, after pouring coal oil over her clothing, set fire to her, and then fled from the house, leaving her to perish in the flames.

After the flames had been extinguished and all assistance possible had been rendered to Mrs. Huss, her husband was found hanging by the neck in a stable back of his dwelling. When discovered he had just swung himself off, nearly cheating the gallows. He was cut down by Coroner Thomas, who, with the assistance of a few men, hurried him off to jail, a crowd following and threatening to lynch the prisoner.

Huss is a man about 60 years of age. His wife is about the same age. He is a drunken, worthless creature, and although he had a horse and wagon, with which he earned some money, he seldom provided for his wife, leaving her to the charity of her neighbors, by whom she was much respected. She has been ill for some time. At this time, 9 a. m., the woman is still living, but her death is momentarily expected.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN.

What Julia Ward Howe Says About Them.

From the Boston Woman's Journal.

That two of our country-women, having breathed the same free air and enjoyed the same general opportunities vouchsafed by Providence to the rest of us, should now appear as prisoners in the common jail, under an infamous charge, is indeed a sorrow to all good men and women. But that a career of unparalleled recklessness and prodigacy should have been forcibly interrupted by the strong arm of the law is matter for rejoicing to the community at large.

With the horrible scandals whose circulation has given occasion for the arrest just mentioned, the press of the country has at present absolutely nothing to do. It has, however, its protest to make against procedures which dishonor and degrade the opportunities of journalism. If any husband wishes to criminate his wife and any other party, let him do so in the manner appointed and recognized by society. This would allow the parties called upon to meet him fairly in the field, and to encounter irresponsible assertions with well-considered evidence. But for any husband to commit the mother of his children to the ruthless hands of the professional defamer, under whatever estrangement, under whatever suspicion, would be an act equally criminal and cruel.

The phrase just used touches the gravamen of the whole matter. If Mrs. Woodhull and her sister have any profession, it is this unhappy one of defamation. Wall street, unsaintly as it may be, would have given peaceable place and possession to two hard working, honest women brokers. But in their case, it soon became evident that their chief business was to pry into the business of other people, to steal secrets which did not belong to them, and to drive a dishonorable trade for their suppression. To balance this lowest degree of human meanness, pretensions to superhuman power were asserted.

With the unhappy history of the Woodhull & Claflin periodical, I have no wish to meddle in these columns. What all of us have loathed in that print, and while the doctrines set forth in its falsehoods have moved our earnest indignation, we have thrown no stone, because the editor thus offending against the laws of morality and of truth was a woman, and we, as women, did not feel called upon to denounce her. But, now that the audacity and publicity of her offenses have reached their climax, we are forced to say, "Learn the true uses of speech, or be forever silent! Human society guards reputations as jealously as it guards lives. The spite, the greed, the folly of individuals are not allowed to trifle at will with the name and fame which are dearer than life to those who think honorably." Let, then, the prophetess of falsehood learn a lesson from the severe retribution which has overtaken her. Let her seek some honest business, no matter how humble, leaving the manœuvres of banking to those who have been bred in them, the reform of society to those who at least understand the basis of the moral law, and the reputation of her fellow-beings to those whom it most concerns, themselves and God.

J. W. H.

PARRICIDE.

An Indulgent Father Shot by His Dissipated and Incorrigible Son—A Spurious Wife in a Respectable Family.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 13.

Mr. Alfred Tanner is an old and greatly respected citizen of Tappantown, New Jersey, on the Hudson. His son George has always been a dissipated young man, and has caused serious trouble to his family. Mr. Tanner is very wealthy, and George has drawn largely upon the family treasury in times past. Of this the old gentleman did not complain, but he did insist upon his son's behaving himself. The dissolute habits of the young man have been the cause of many a bitter quarrel between himself and his father. Each had a hot temper, and the difficulties between them have been numerous. Hitherto the ladies of the family have stood between father and son, and succeeded in preventing any serious consequences.

Yesterday morning, however, a quarrel between father and son culminated in what will probably prove a terrible tragedy. The circumstances, so far as the *Sun* reporter could glean, were these:

Some time ago, Mr. Tanner, despairing of keeping his vicious son within bounds at home, procured employment for him in this city. He was engaged as a salesman in the hardware-store of Dolen & Bodeau, in Fourth street. The father at that time told George that this was to be his last chance for reformation. He must either mend his ways or be disinherited. And so the young man, to whom the temptations of Tappantown had proved so alluring, was sent to New York to learn morals. He was discharged from the store in less than a month for his vicious conduct. He then went into the book agency business. He continued to visit his family in Tappantown, and usually succeeded, through the influence of his sisters, in extracting money from his father.

About two months ago, George was accompanied, in one of his visits home, by a young woman of great beauty and accomplishments. He introduced her as his wife, and exhibited a certificate of marriage. When he returned to New York his wife remained with his father's family. She was introduced by his sisters into the best society, and fairly gained the affections of Mr. Tanner by her winning ways and lady-like accomplishments. It was hoped by the members of the family that George's wife would be the means of reconciling father and son, and she was warmly cherished by all.

About a week ago, however, Mr. Tanner learned that his son had not been married at all, whereat, in a fit of ungovernable rage, and without waiting to consult with George, he turned the beautiful woman out of doors. This fact was, however, kept secret by the family until Monday, when George returned to Tappantown. Then, for the first time, he learned that his supposed wife was wandering homeless. A bitter quarrel was the result, and the family were up very late that night. Mr. Tanner upbraided his son, and George protested loudly that the lady was his wife. Everybody in the house went to bed in a most uncomfortable state.

Yesterday morning the quarrel was renewed. In the altercation Mr. Tanner struck his son with a heavy piece of wood, knocking him down. George sprang up, drew his pistol, fired upon his father, and ran from the house. The ball penetrated just below the right nipple, passing downward. It is thought that Mr. Tanner cannot recover.

George was caught by Constable Lawrence, who started to take him to Hackensack. At 9 o'clock last night, however, neither officer nor prisoner had been seen at the jail, and it is rumored that young Tanner has escaped from the Constable. When told of the serious nature of his wounds, Mr. Tanner begged that his son might not be prosecuted. He said:

"I provoked him to it. I struck him. It was all my fault. God forgive me."

Old Wight, the Straw Man.

From the New York Sun.

Old Wight, the straw man, is a character. For more than forty years he has peddled straw in this city and Brooklyn, to the poorer class of the population, to make straw-beds. Sixty-five years of age, or thereabouts, he is still strong and active. He has an honest, farmer-like look, and wears old and patched garments of an ancient fashion and appearance, but which, nevertheless, look comfortable and appropriate to the man. His overcoat is of blue cloth, with a double cape. He wears a straw hat, winter and summer. His boots are fastened together with thongs of leather, and were fashioned by himself. The soles of them are at least two inches thick, and have the appearance of having been worn, with sundry repairs, for at least ten years. His horse, which is blind of one eye, appears to be well cared for, and is probably the only horse in the city that has not had the prevailing disease. Whether he is too old, or has immunity from contagious diseases on account of his mode of life, it is difficult to say. The harness covering the horse's back is composed of small pieces of leather, rope, and bits of chain.

Old Wright lives down in the meadows, foot of Tenth street, Brooklyn, in an old shanty constructed by himself. He has acquired riches by means of his industry and [illegible] habits. His property, composed of lots, small houses erected on them, scattered all over Brooklyn, is variously estimated as worth between $300,000 and $500,000—all acquired by selling small bundles of rye and oat straw at five cents a bundle, and investing his gains in real estate in Brooklyn.

Butter.

A farmer's wife, writing to the *Ohio Farmer*, says: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood dripped out, and was neglected until it commenced to smell. The result was that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled beef. Another lady reader observes that there is a filthy, stagnant water, a few hundred feet from their house, from which an offensive effluvium would be borne on the breeze directly into the milk room when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from that pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more damaged butter."

DIED.

DENNIS—In Chicago, Nov. 11, of [illegible], William Dennis, formerly of Newark, N. J.

HALEY—At Ravenswood, Ill., Nov. 12, [illegible] fever and convulsions, Maud, daughter of [illegible] and Nellie A. Haley, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 6 days. A short, sweet life.

GAMBEN—Nov. 13, Henry Gamben, aged 36. Funeral from his late residence, [illegible] Valentine-st., [illegible] day, 1 p. m.

McCARTHY—At his residence, No. 11 Pierce-st., half-past 1 o'clock, Daniel McCarthy, aged [illegible] years. Funeral on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Church, by cars to Calvary.

KNOTT—Nov. 13, 1872, Adams Knott, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and 28 days. Funeral at his late residence, [illegible], Friday, [illegible] at 9 o'clock a. m. Leave Milwaukee depot for [illegible] at 1 p. m.

☞ Toledo papers please copy.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY

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Bet. Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts.

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Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20,

At the Salesroom of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Grand Auction Sale

OF

264 RESIDENCE LOTS

IN

HYDE PARK

FRONTING ON

South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., bet. Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 21,

At the Salesroom of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 & 57 South Canal-st. Plats are now ready. For particulars [illegible] JACOB WEIL & CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Nos. 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

ANOTHER GRAND SALE OF

Household Furniture,

CARPETS, PIANOS, ETC.

Several parlor suits, sold for whom it may concern. Also 1 elegant suit, cost $650. Two marble-top chamber sets. Fifteen crates of W. G. Crockery. Ten casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware. 100 dozen new shawls, Brussels and wool carpets, oil cloth, gilt window-shades, office desks, paper hangings, show cases, French and German plate mirrors, 1 express wagon.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

500 Elegant Chromos

To the trade. This morning, at 10 o'clock, at [illegible] frames, and will be sold in lots to suit. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

100 CANARY BIRDS

To be sold, without reserve, on Saturday, Nov. 16, [illegible] o'clock. This sale is peremptory, to close the [illegible]. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South [illegible]

LARGE SALE OF

Condemned Houses

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to [illegible]tine-st., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

The sale of Condemned Houses advertised for Friday, Nov. 15, is hereby postponed until Wednesday [illegible] Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

On SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., the [illegible] goods will POSITIVELY BE CLOSED:

55 Rolls Wool Carpets.
75 Rolls Oilcloth.
75 Black Walnut Bedsteads.
25 Black Walnut Bureaus.
25 Black Walnut Washstands.
50 Lounges.
Large line Table Cutlery.
100 pair Blankets and Horse Covers.
Large line Second-hand Carpets.
20 new Parlor Sets.

Also, the entire Furniture of a Hotel and [illegible] house.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (MALE) COOK [illegible] restaurant; white man. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—3 GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN in restaurant. Apply in rear 30 South [illegible]

VOLUME 26.

REMOVALS.

REMOVA[L]

We beg to inform our [illegible] and the public generally [illegible] we have moved to the ne[w] BUILDING, STATE AND [MON]ROE-STS., opposite PA[LMER] GRAND HOTEL; a l[ocation] equally accessible to ou[r cus]tomers residing in the NORTH and SOUTH DIV[ISIONS] of the city; where we a[re pre]pared to exhibit the [finest] stock of musical instru[ments] and musical merchandis[e ever] opened under one roof [in the] city.

Since our establishm[ent in] Chicago, we have contin[ued to] represent the LEADIN[G IN]STRUMENTS and other [goods] pertaining to our line of [busi]ness; controlling in the [North]west the leading Piano [of the] age, the best low and me[dium] priced Piano, the best Re[ed Or]gan, the largest and best [cata]logue of Sheet Music and [Music] Books, and the best bran[ds of] small instruments; henc[e, un]like many other dealers, [we are] not obliged to CONSTA[NTLY] CHANGE FROM THE GOO[DS OF] ONE MAKER TO THOSE O[F AN]OTHER. We are the g[eneral] Northwestern Agents for

STEINWA[Y]

Piano, an instrument th[at has] received the stamp of univ[ersal] approval, throughout Eur[ope as] well as America, the mer[its of] which are so unanimously [con]ceded, as to require no al[lusion] to them here. We are the [Gene]ral Northwestern Agents f[or]

BURDETT

Organ, the representative [Reed] Organ of America, unquali[fiedly] acknowledged by the mu[sical] profession and the trade g[ener]ally to have no equal; its [fac]tory was destroyed by the [late] conflagration but has be[en re]built with treble its f[ormer] manufacturing capacity. [We] represent, in the Northwes[t, the] largest and best catalog[ue of] Sheet Music and Music B[ooks] extant, that of

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Comprising the various gr[ades of] standard, classical and [popu]lar musical works; BES[IDES] WHICH WE KEEP A COMPL[ETE] LINE OF ALL OTHER AM[ERI]CAN MUSICAL PUBLICATIO[NS]. Our European connections, b[eing] as old as our business existe[nce], we command advantages [in] IMPORTED GOO[DS] of all kinds unequalled by [any o]ther house in the West. [We r]espectfully invite dealers [who a]re not at present in co[rres]pondence with us, to send [for o]ur descriptive catalogues [and o]btain our quotations and te[rms].

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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